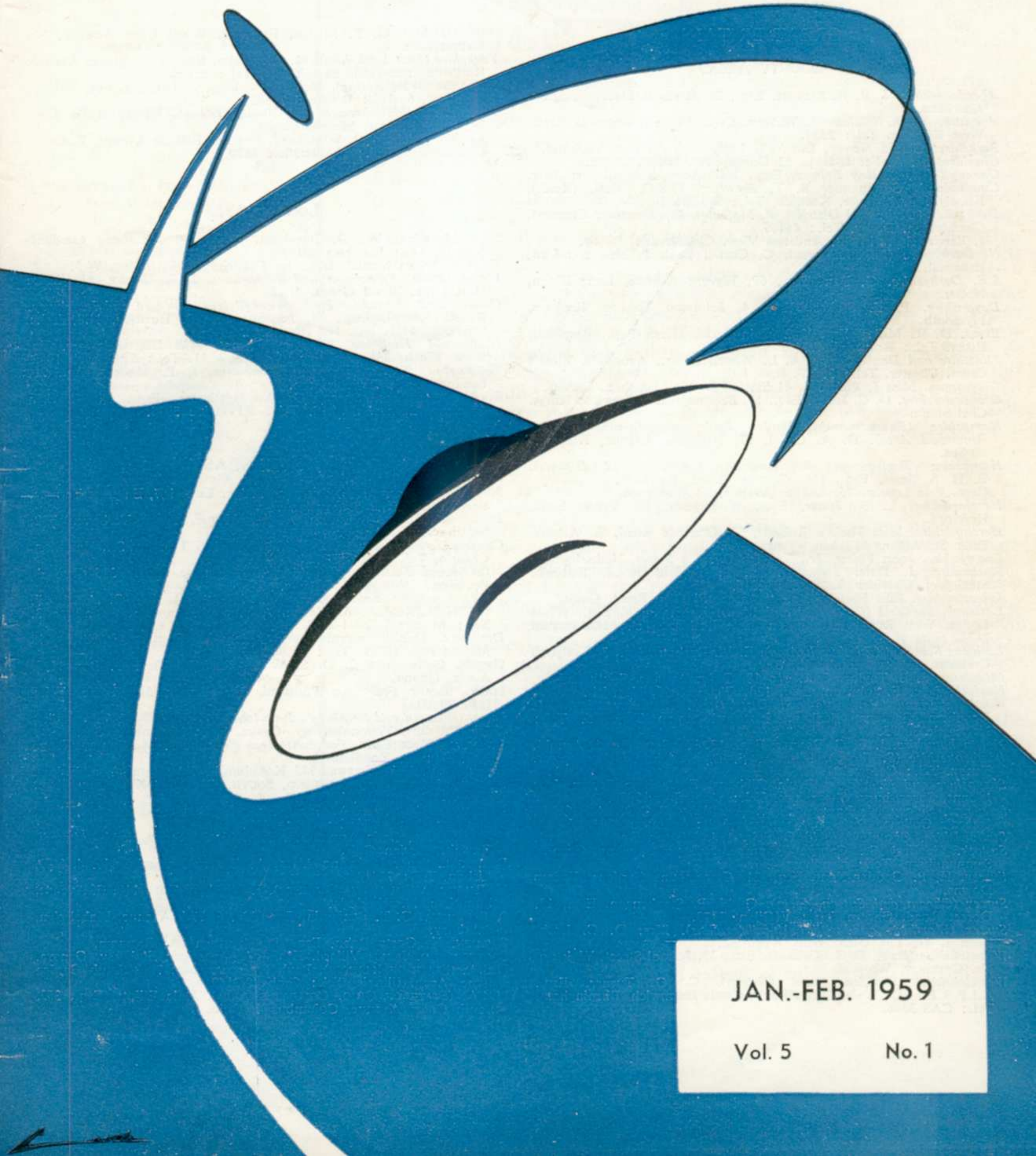
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW



JAN.-FEB. 1959

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The bi-monthly Journal of SPACE

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol. 5 No. 1 **JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1959**

Edited by
The Hon.
Brinsley le Poer Trench

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THE SAUCER movement today is world wide. There are clubs, discussion groups, research bureaux and magazines in all the four corners of the globe, devoted to studying, evaluating and reporting the news and significance of the coming of the space ships.

All these people are helping, either consciously or unconsciously, to bring about a New Age. Britishers, Danes, Italians, Germans, Americans, Japanese, Brazilians and Icelanders, forget their political and economic differences, in the absorbing and overriding work of preparing the way for humanity on earth to accept the recognition of the space ships. Many of these groups are dedicated men and women who have to keep their feet on the ground working at every-day occupations, but at the same time they are aware of a greater work in which they are all partaking. A work which will not only help to bring about the recognition that Man is not alone in the universe, but will also completely revolutionise his accepted views of science, history, culture and ethics.

Some saucer researchers consider that contacts are already being made between our space visitors and people on this planet. The very idea seems to upset the conventional mind. That really is too much! Even people who are convinced of the reality of flying saucers find it difficult to believe that one day somebody might get out of one. The logic of this reasoning is difficult to follow. If we went to Mars in a manned satellite, surely we might eventually decide to get out and take a look round? Conversely, if these flying saucers can fly around planet earth they might be expected to land some time.

No, what really gets the gall of some critics is that the space people do not appear to contact so-called Authority. Instead, they call on ordinary men and women with open receptive minds, unbiassed by political, military and economic considerations, such as are possessed by governments. These contacts may well be taking place for, as Mr. Wilbert B. Smith pointed out in his brilliant article in our last issue, "If it were hoax, then it was by far the most gigantic hoax the world had ever known, and to what end, and by whom perpetrated, and who was putting up the money because some of the 'evidence' must have cost a pretty penny to produce? The inevitable conclusion was it was all real enough, and that these people from elsewhere were probably just what they claimed to be. . . ."

"In my Father's House are many mansions." This knowledge has for a long period of history been dimmed by materialism, but now with the coming of the space age the words of the Great Teacher will become recognised again in their true sense. Mr. Smith puts it like this: "The human race in the form of MAN extends throughout the universe and is incredibly ancient. Also, its appearance in physical form is but one of its many manifestations along the path of progress."

To quote Walt Whitman, great American poet, "Let your soul stand cool and composed before a million universes." More recently, Dr. Otto Struve, noted U.S. astronomer, stated there are 100 billion stars in our galaxy alone and 10 billion of these have planets revolving about them. Dr. Struve told *Time* magazine he believed that out of this group there must be between one and ten million planets inhabited!

Yes, there are many mansions, and maybe, long ago those who lived on those other worlds walked and talked openly among us. Today, in the tremendous times we live in they are coming back!

British Air Minister's unsatisfactory Reply to M.P. on UFOs

COME OFF IT, MR. WARD!

"Nothing suggests that they are other than mundane"

THE LATEST recruit in the British House of Commons to join the growing list of those who have been brave enough to ask questions about unidentified flying objects (flying saucers) is Mr. Roy Mason, Socialist M.P. for Barnsley. On November 5, 1958, he asked the Secretary of State for Air, Mr. George Ward, to what extent official records are kept of sightings of unidentified flying objects; what Departments within the Air Ministry exist solely to collate information on this question; and to what extent this information suggests that some of the unidentified phenomenon may not originate from this planet.

Mr. Ward in a written reply said: "If a report of an unidentified flying object has a bearing on the air defence of this country it is investigated and the results recorded. No staff are employed whole-time on the task. Although some of the objects have not been identified for lack of data, nothing suggests that they are other than mundane."

Once again this answer from official sources is a "smack in the eye" to the reputations of fully trained and experienced British, Commonwealth and Overseas pilots and observers who have reported seeing these objects. (See short list of over 100 pilots, navigators, control tower operators, coastguards, etc., in our May-June, 1958, issue—Ed.)

Does Flight-Lt. J. R. Salandin, who spotted three flying saucers while flying a Meteor over Southend on October 14, 1954, consider them mundane? Salandin was a complete cynic about saucers before this event happened. One of the three objects came straight towards him and could not have been far off as it overlapped his windscreen. A Meteor fighter's 37-ft. span wings just fill the windscreen at 150 yards. Luckily, as it closed in, the object changed direction and passed Salandin on his port side. Salandin was so shaken he had to fly around quietly for about 10 minutes to recover. Mr. Ward should ask Flight-Lt. Salandin if he considered those objects "mundane."

Mr. Ward may possibly consider that any objects appearing in the skies over other countries as not having any bearing on the air

(From column 1)

defence of this country, otherwise, why does he ignore the tremendous evidence for flying saucers abroad? If that is so, then his reasoning is incredible. If it can be proven that these objects are appearing from outer space over different parts of the world, then whether they appear over Portugal, South America or the U.S.A. is immaterial. Their performance is such that they could be over this country in less time than it takes to say "Tell us the truth Mr. George Ward."

On September 4, 1957, four jet planes of the Portuguese Air Force left Ota Base on a routine night flight.

(From column 2)

They encountered a large space ship and saw several smaller discs fly out of and around the parent craft. An interview with the Squadron Commander, Captain Jose Lemos Ferreira, was published in our May-June issue last year, together with photographs of his three wing men and himself. Captain Ferreira concluded his interview with words that Mr. George Ward might take to heart—"Do not give us the old routine."

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW reproduces on the opposite page two photographs of a "mundane" object over the Island of Trinidad, photographed from a Brazilian Warship on January 16, 1958. The Brazilian Navy ship *Almirante Saldanha* was taking part in research for the International Geophysical Year programme. The Rio de Janeiro newspaper *Correio da Manha*, published six photographs of the object, together with an account of this occurrence on the front page of its February 21, 1958, issue. One of the photographs was published in our May-June issue last year, but in view of Mr. Ward's statement and the importance the Brazilian authorities have given to this "mundane" object, we feel that no apology is necessary for reproducing it again, together with a further shot.

Another "mundane" object is on page 6.

"Life on Planets" Says Top Space Expert

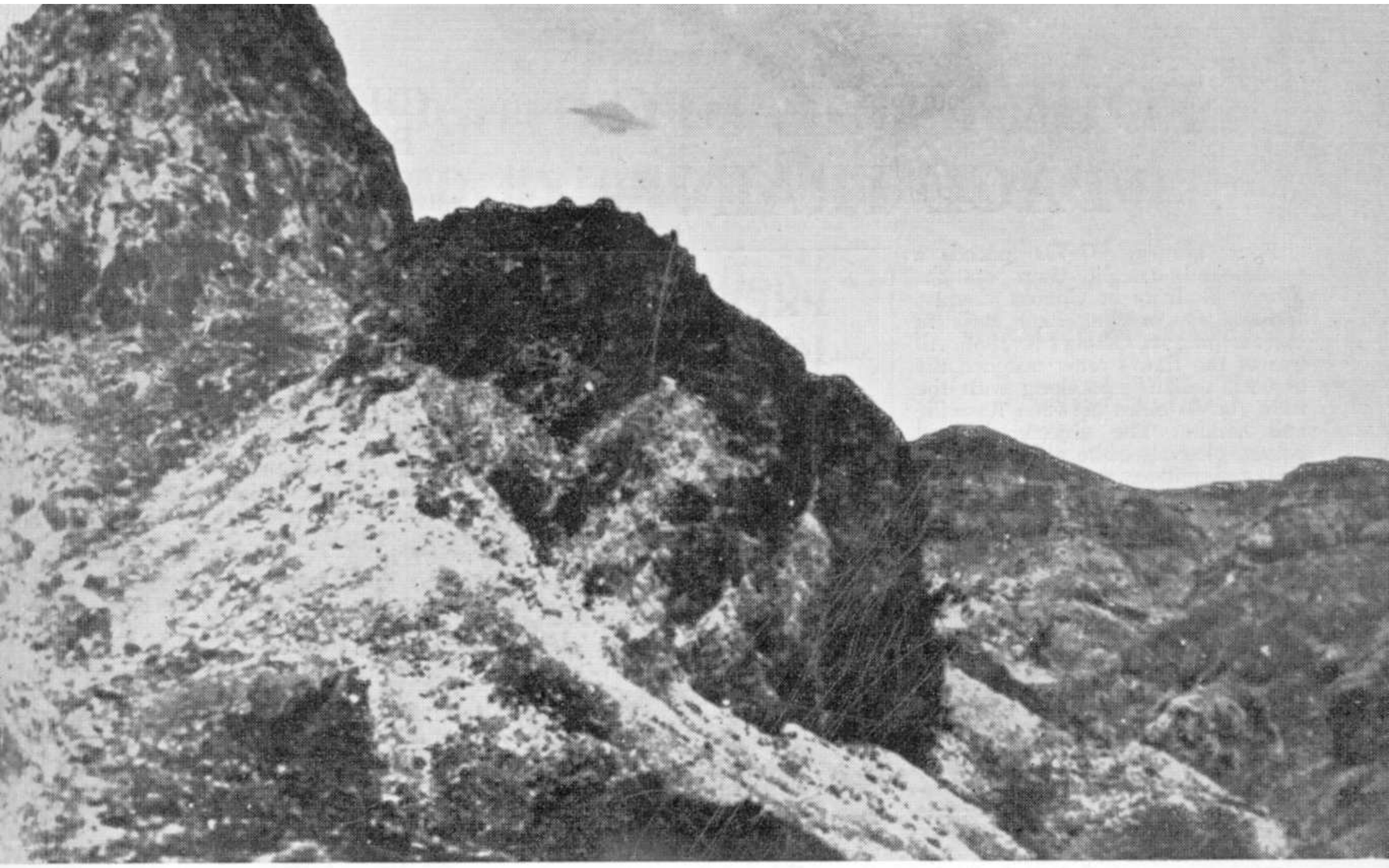
America's top space planner, Mr. Roy W. Johnson, said on October 19 there may very well be life on other planets.

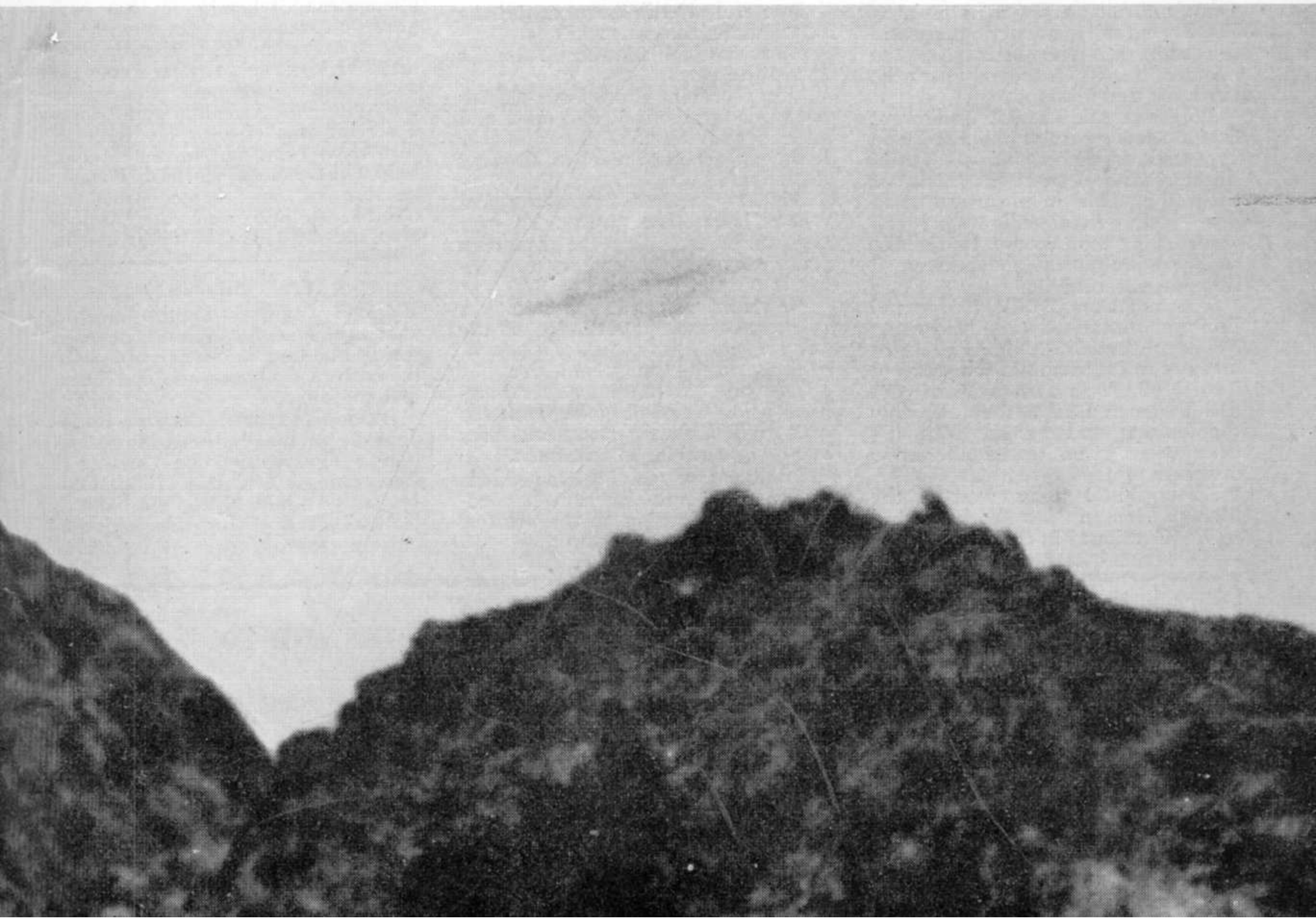
"If so, we've got to go there—we can't wait for them."

Mr. Johnson was addressing members of St. John's Lutheran Church, where he is a deacon. He is also director of the U.S. Government's Advanced Research Projects Agency in Washington.

He said "the church will inevitably be involved" in future discussions about man's quest for outer space. There will be questions that science cannot answer, the church must become an "active participant" in man's search for his ultimate destiny in the universe, he said.

Two pictures of one of Mr. Ward's "mundane objects" photographed over the Island of Trinidad from a Brazilian Naval Ship on January 16, 1958. →





FOUR HUGE UFOs PACE TRAIN

Four glowing UFOs paced a southbound freight train on the Monon Railway in Clinton County, Indiana, *for over an hour* early in the morning on October 3, 1958. All five of the train's crew watched the objects, which kept along with the train for 40 miles between Rossville and Kirklin. The objects changed colour, glowing white at high speeds and red-orange at slower speeds, dived low over the train and manœuvred in formation!

Fireman Cecil Bridge, a former Air Force bomber crew member, and Engineer Harry Eckman first spotted a formation of four odd white lights crossing the track ahead of them at about 3.10 a.m. The lights turned and approached the train, dropped down to about 200-300 ft. and crossed the full length of the train (about half a mile). The crew in the caboose, notified by intercom, then saw the objects wheel east in formation and turn back to follow the train.

Conductor Ed Robinson at one point shone a powerful torch on the objects, which immediately flew away, returning a few minutes later. Finally after manœuvring around the train for one hour and ten minutes, the UFOs moved off to the northeast and disappeared.

Robinson said the UFOs flew at tree-top level part of the time, and appeared to be about 40 ft. in diameter and 8 to 10 ft. thick. At times they flew in a vertical position, and occasionally sped up approaching the caboose. No definite configuration could be discerned through the bright glow.

That night on WTTV, Bridge and Robinson described the incident to Frank Edwards, NICAP Board member in Indianapolis, who relayed it to NICAP. Brakeman Morris Ott and Flagman Paul Soshey also saw the objects and agreed with the descriptions given by the other crew members.

About 50-60 miles west of the Monon Line, a New York Central

(Continued in column 3)

(From column 1)

Railroad engineer in the railroad yard near Danville, Illinois, reported seeing blinding blue-white objects in the eastern sky between 3 and 5 a.m. that morning.

(FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is indebted to the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, 6, D.C., U.S.A. for this very important report.)

PRELIMINARY IGY FINDINGS

Ten thousand scientists from 66 countries have been studying the earth and the space around it in the greatest scientific effort known to man—the International Geophysical Year. The year actually ended at the end of July, last year, but the programme has been extended for a further year.

Here are some of the preliminary findings:

An ocean current flows under the Gulf Stream, but in the reverse direction.

Huge mountain ranges have been discovered under the Arctic Ocean.

The monster ice-pack on the Antarctic continent is 40 per cent. more monstrous than the original estimate, and the continent seems slowly to be warming up, at a rate of about 5 deg. Fahrenheit a year at the moment.

Powerful electric currents gird the earth above the equator.

An intense radiation sits 600 miles above the earth.

Wisps of our atmosphere stretch outwards for about 30,000 miles and an extremely tenuous gas (probably hydrogen) seems to reach all the way to the sun.

50,000 separate meterological reports have come in from all over the world, including the Antarctic continent. Better weather forecasting is certain.

New fossil finds are reported.

There is more knowledge of the aurora.

The cause of smog is clearer.

The sun has a tremendous magnetic field. Magnetic fields probably exist right through space, and may one day be useful to spacemen.

Satellites are yielding tremendous information, even the sun has co-operated by turning on the greatest sunspot activity in history.

CHANNEL LIT UP BY BLUE FLASH

On Saturday night, November 1, 1958, a vivid blue-green flash lit up the whole of the sky over the English Channel. The flash was seen by coastguards at the Lizard who thought it was caused by an exploding aircraft. However, it was ascertained that there was only one aircraft in their area and it was in no trouble. Many ships off the Channel Islands saw it and they thought it was a meteorite. But a weather man said no, that was unlikely. The Meteorological office said it was probably not lightning either.

One coastguard described it as "a great big glare." He said "the whole sky was lit up with a great big blue glare to the southward. It was nothing like an S.O.S. or a rocket or anything else I know excepting the glare when an overhead high tension cable breaks."

What do you think? Could it have been a large space ship entering the earth's atmosphere? It would probably be surrounded in space by its own electro-magnetic field. This field hitting the earth's atmosphere (air) at a rapid speed would cause the air in its vicinity to glow, similar to the discharge given by an arc lamp. This is a well-known electrical phenomena, whereby a gas will glow on sudden contact with an electro-magnetic field. Usually after these vivid flashes that are now becoming more frequent, there is a crop of sighting reports from people observing smaller discs, i.e., the craft that have come out of the Mother Ship which caused the flash. Possibly because of the danger from its electro-magnetic field the Mother Ship usually keeps at a fair height.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS AND TO MANKIND THROUGHOUT THE UNIVERSE

RUSSIAN SIGHTING OF MOON VOLCANO CONFIRMED BY BRITISH ASTRONOMER

Dr. H. P. Wilkins' observation

TASS, the Soviet News Agency, announced on November 12, 1958, that Nikolai Kozyrev, a Russian astronomer, claimed to have seen a volcanic eruption on the moon nine days earlier on November 3. Mr. Kozyrev made his observation with a 50 in. mirror telescope at the Crimea observatory. He noted a reddish outline around the Alfons crater. Mr. Kozyrev obtained an unusual photograph of the centre peak of this crater. The process started with ejection of volcanic ash, causing a reddish outline around the volcano, followed by the normal eruption of gases. About 20 pictures were taken over a three weeks' watch.

Professor Alexander Mikhailov, chairman of the Astronomical Council of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, stated there was no doubt that Mr. Kozyrev had really seen a volcanic eruption on the moon. He said: "We can now regard as completely unfounded the existing view on the origins of characteristic features of the lunar landscape, which ascribes them to the fall of meteorites. The volcanic eruption shows that the moon shares similar processes to the earth, which are responsible for the formation of mountain contours."

Both of these Russian astronomers have a high reputation among western scientists. When the report became known in Britain, Dr. B. E. J. Paget, of the Royal Observatory, said it should certainly be taken seriously.

British astronomers had to wait until Wednesday night, November 19, before conditions were suitable for an observation. Dr. H. P. Wilkins, the distinguished astronomer, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society observed a disturbance on the moon which tied in with the Russian report. Dr. Wilkins used his 15¼ in. telescope at his home at Bexleyheath, Kent.

"Nothing was seen to move in any way," said Dr. Wilkins. "It was merely a reddish patch, but particularly intense, which was visible throughout the whole time I was looking." He said the reddish patch was about 1½ miles across slightly south of the central peak of the Alphonsus crater. It occupied an area normally held by two small pits on the southern slope of the central peak.

Dr. Wilkins told our correspondent a few days later, that other

(Continued in column 3)

(From column 1)

people in Britain had also now seen the red patch. Mr. Brewin, an amateur astronomer at Dartford, and another man at Brighton were among these.

Dr. Wilkins told FLYING SAUCER REVIEW on November 29 that he had reported his sighting to the Soviet Embassy to pass on to Mr. Kozyrev. The Embassy was now waiting to get a complete account of the Russian sighting, together with photographs. "That should clinch the matter. Button the whole thing up" commented Dr. Wilkins.

Officials at the United States naval observatory in Washington agree that if this Russian observation is verified, then it would mean a complete revision of the accepted views about the moon.

Last word from Dr. Wilkins "It's revolutionary."

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Readers will appreciate that the sightings reported in this issue are only an infinitesimal portion of those received. Space limitations prevent all being published.

SOVIET PLANS

On November 15, Mr. Khruschev in a speech to the Soviet Military Academy, broadcast by Moscow Radio, stated that preparations are going on inside Russia for a "flight to celestial bodies." The plans were part of "the new era in the history of mankind—the era of mastering cosmic space."

Moon Rockets 3 and 4 Fail

The U.S. Air Force's third attempt to send a rocket to the moon was launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Saturday, November 8, 1958. It rose to about 1,000 miles, reached a speed of 16,000 miles an hour, and then plunged earthwards to disintegrate over Central Africa.

Cause of the failure: its third stage did not ignite.

Moon rocket No. 4, the U.S. Army's first moon vehicle was launched from Cape Canaveral on Saturday, December 6, 1958. The gold-plated missile fell back into the earth's atmosphere and burned up over the Sahara Desert at 7.51 p.m. G.M.T. on Sunday, December 7. It reached a height of 66,654 miles.

The rocket nearly achieved success. The first-stage fuel supply burnt out 3.7 seconds too soon causing the necessary velocity to escape the earth's gravitational pull to be missed.

Dr. Werner von Braun, in charge of the Army's missile team, is getting ready for a new attempt. By the time you read this story another moon rocket may have been fired.

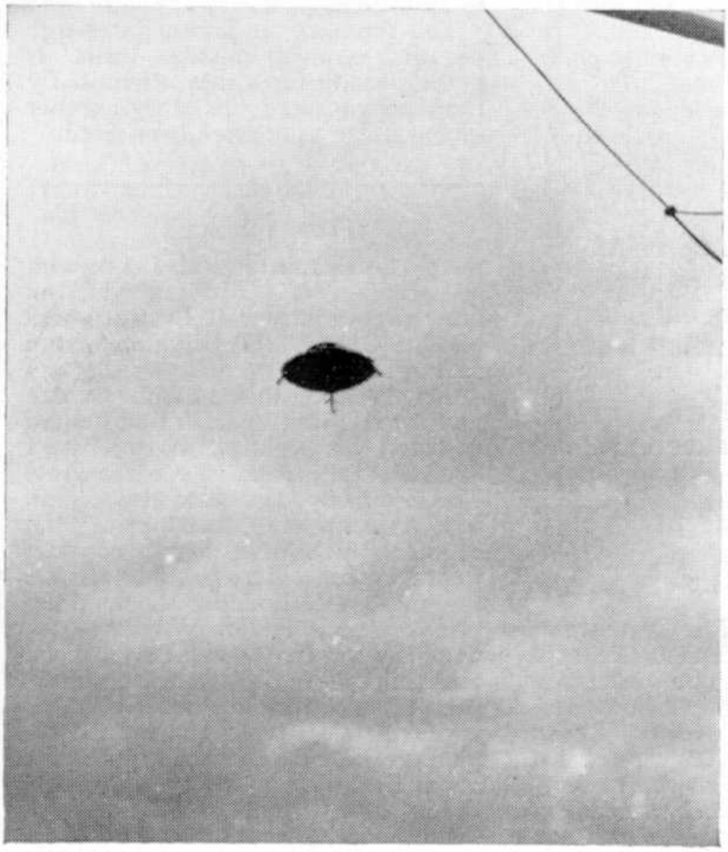
Radio Officer's Amazing Story

Ufo snapped from ship

RADIO OFFICER T. FOGL, of Harleyford Road, London, S.E.11, gave FLYING SAUCER REVIEW a graphic account of UFO sightings while at sea. The two striking photographs shown here are reproduced with his permission. One is an enlargement of the other.

"In 1955," stated Mr. Fogl, "I was on a Panamanian ship *Eagle*. Its call sign HOOF. Perhaps some of my colleagues will remember me, especially on the British Guiana Coast. I would like though to go back a little to 1954. About then I read a book "Flying Saucers Have Landed" lent me by a fellow radio officer. I became interested in UFOs, but had an idea that it was all a hoax. I soon changed my mind about that!

"We had been on the way to Philadelphia from Rotterdam. It was November 25, 1955. At about noon we heard an ear-splitting noise and whistle, followed by a thunderous roar. It all lasted a few seconds. Everything on board shook from vibrations caused by the noise. When we rushed on deck there was nothing to be seen. At that time on the bridge were the Master, Chief Officer and 2nd Officer, preparing to take O.R. and noon position. They saw nothing pass over the ship. There was just the roar. Nothing else.



"Well, I had left it at that and forgot all about the matter until three days later, the 28th, I recall. It was nearly 5 p.m. and time for our tea. I sat in my radio room reading some magazines when the 3rd Officer came in and asked if I would like to see a neat formation of jets. I ran with him to the wheelhouse and then on the bridge. At first I could see nothing unusual about the "planes." Then it struck me. They were not moving! At the same time one "plane" climbed steeply, yet the rest did not change their position. They just hung there. I grabbed binoculars to have a better look. Sure enough, there, high. . . . very high, were four huge discs. I could hardly believe my own eyes. But they were there all right. They must have been gigantic. We estimated them to be about 40,000 ft. high, and over 25 miles away from us. But I am not sure.

"The sky was clear and only here and there tiny clouds. The sun was near setting and the horizon red and gold. In the sun's rays the objects seemed to give out red vapour trails, but that could have been sun reflection. The discs were flat and black. They were surrounded by a haze, the same as if heated metal in cold weather will have air circulating round it in waves of heat. As I watched the discs something strange happened. One disc, completely vanished from my eyes and reappeared in another place. The discs dived and climbed vertically, and behind them were long fiery trails.

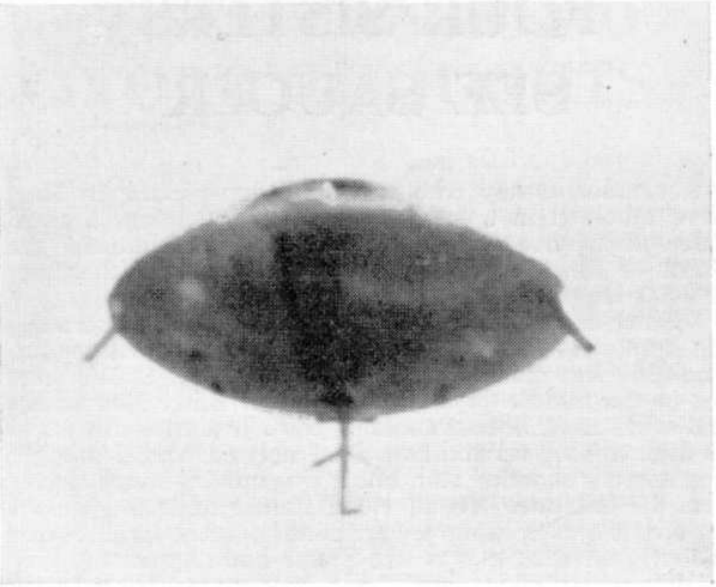
"By that time the Captain, Chief Officer, 3rd Officer and I, were all very excited. When I finally managed to get the binoculars back I was just in time to catch final glimpses of the discs. They climbed vertically until they completely disappeared from sight.

"The moment I got on watch I called s.s. *Falcon* and asked the radio officer if he had seen anything funny. He said, no—but did I hear an xxx urgency to all ships. In turn I said, no."

The radio officer of s.s. *Falcon* then sent Mr. Fogl the following copy of the message:

xxx CQ de VCJ (Urgency all ships from Valentia Radio)—Following intercepted from Valentia Radio VCJ at 23.42 GMT addressed urgency xxx=Begins=Following received from British ship *Franconia* GBRQ at 23.30Z Begins=At 23.00Z s.s. *Olympic* Light/ELGU at about 21.45 in position 36°.04"N 31°.55"W—a luminous object rose resembling big shooting star, followed by a luminous tail about 20 times the main body. Appeared 20° above the horizon bearing 310°. Vanished into the clouds bearing 250° without losing height—signed Master—ends 270001.

"That message was from the previous day, the 27th," said Mr. Fogl. "It was not until 1957, when the Russians



launched their Sputnik, that I heard any more about UFOs.

"I was this time on the British ship s.s. *Ramsay*. We were on our way from Vancouver to Port Elizabeth, via Panama. We had passed San Pedro and the U.S. Navy ships patrolling and having exercises. It was about 2.30 p.m. when I was in my cabin doing my laundry. Suddenly the 2nd Officer called me to see a disc! Without being told twice I grabbed my Yashica C reflex camera from my wardrobe and dashed on the side of the bridge. Sure enough there was a queer looking object hovering in the distance. It was not suitable for a shot so I waited. In the meantime I tried to keep under control my shaking knees and hands, and watched the disc. It made no noise and was not more than a mile away. It was silver and black. There was no smoke or any gases coming from it. However, under the disc a red light pulsated. We thought it tried to signal, so the 2nd Officer grabbed the aldis and flicked back, but there was no response. At last the disc came down near enough and I got one shot. Then it turned and I shot again.

"The disc was rather thick and had a flat dome. There were no ports. However, there were some black marks, and I wonder if they were not some sort of exhausts. Then we noticed a ladder! Whether it really was a ladder I can't say. It could be some depression in the craft.

"The object moved very slowly and stayed with us for a few minutes. Then it shot with quick acceleration towards a rugged mountain and the desert coast of sun-baked California. I would like also to mention that Vancouver Broadcasting Station announced that some strange objects and lights had been seen by hundreds of people. If I am not mistaken this happened in the first days of December."

STRANGER HOVERS

A UFO hovered in the sky while the J.B.M. Hertzog Airport was being officially opened near Bloemfontein, South Africa, on Tuesday, November 4, 1958.

Experienced airmen were nonplussed by the strange aerial visitor. Commandant-General A. B. Melville, head of the Union Defence Force, said: "This is a most interesting occurrence and one that will be fully investigated."

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR REPORTS SAUCERS

The International UFO Observer Corps Area Investigator for Sweden, Mr. K. Gosta Rehn, has sent the REVIEW the following report of a sighting made by Mr. Ernst W. Akerberg, a criminal investigator of the Police Dept. of the City of Visby on the Island of Gotland. Here is Mr. Akerberg's account:

"On the evening of August 5, 1957, I drove some friends of the family to my fishing cottage at Lergravsviken, 53 km. from Visby. This is on the east coast of Gotland. Before my wife and I left the cottage we looked at the moon through binoculars. It was a full moon, a clear sky, no clouds and visibility was the best possible. The time was around 10 p.m. My wife suddenly exclaimed: 'Take a look at the sea and see what it is that is coming there." I rose and looked. I saw a saucer-like object coming towards us from a north easterly direction and it headed straight down towards us there on the roadside. The nearer it came, the bigger it appeared. The outline of the object when I first saw it was rather blurred. The craft kept its straight course until it reached the shore, when it veered off sharply to the south and then came 1,000 metres to the south east. I was afraid at first that it would collide with the mountains on the sea shore. Its size appeared to be that of a big football held at arm's length distance. When it made the turn I saw that the craft tipped itself up on edge. When it was less than 300 metres away I could plainly see the joints and the boltings in the metals of its bottom.

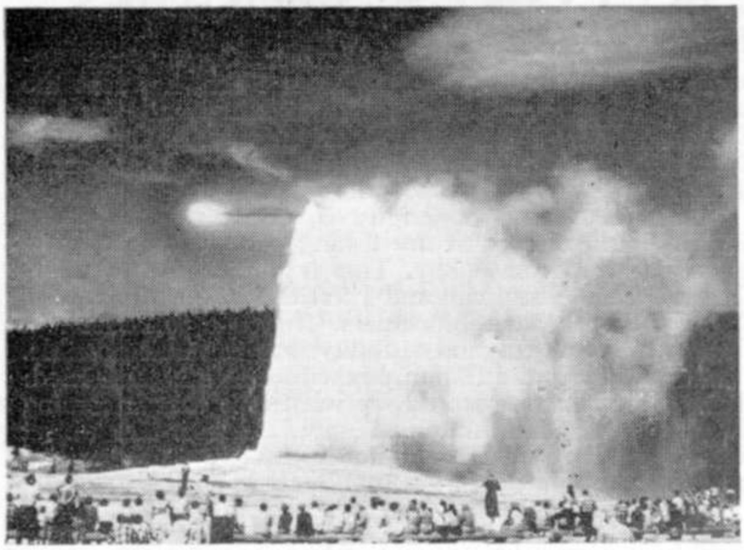
"In its sharp turn it appeared as if the craft fluttered, but immediately thereafter it resumed its steady flight—I should say at the speed of an ordinary aeroplane.

"When the craft took its southern course I noticed that the colour of its lower part was silver-grey and that its form reminded me rather of the semi-sphere of a bicycle bell than about a saucer. The bowl itself was shiny as stainless steel and it rotated slowly around the lower part. I could see the glitter from the rotation. In the cupped part out on its nose there were cut-outs or notches with upward-folded edges. The craft had no labelled markings, no windows or apertures, but outlines of black lines running alongside were visible. In the bottom part there was something like a tube, cherry-red with a steady light, no flames or peaks as one can notice on a motor having a silencer. Moreover, there was another light, red, not so big and not so bright as the first light; it reminded me of the back light of a car. I estimated the size of the craft to be around 25 metres in diameter. It travelled without a sound, except for a clicking sound that reminded me of the noise you hear when you wind a watch, but more hollow though. After the passage of the craft a very powerful draught came, that caused ripples on the water surface and the tree-tops to writhe quite vigorously.

When the craft turned to the south east it just stood and swayed for a second or so, before it continued its flight and disappeared above the north eastern part of Fitudden Island.

"Then immediately came another craft of the same appearance, taking exactly the same course as the first one, excepting that its turn to south east was made considerably tighter than that of the first craft. A distance of about 1 km. parted the two craft. After the second craft passed there was another strong draught of air current. The last craft had only one steady light in its back with the same intensity as that given by the first."

UFO SNAPPED NEAR GEYSER



At 1.50 p.m., on September 1, 1958, Mr. Ken Barton, a business executive, was taking photographs of the famous "Old Faithful" geyser during a period of activity in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, U.S.A. He took a series of snaps of it. The picture shown here was developed as a Kodachrome colour transparency and was No. 20 out of a roll of 36 exposures. Nos. 19 and 21 also on file at FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, are also snaps of the same geyser with the same foreground and people. The three snaps were taken over a period of about ½ to 1 minute. There is no trace of a UFO on either No. 19 or No. 21.

Barton remarked to his wife that he had also got a plane in one of the snaps, but thought nothing of it until the slides were returned to him from processing. He was not aware at the time of seeing a UFO. Furthermore, as his attention was on the geyser he paid scant attention to what he thought to be a plane. However, the fact that he did see something at about that time in about that place in the sky, rules out the possibility of this object being a flaw in the film. Black and white negatives were made of the colour slides, and these were airmailed to the REVIEW. Film used was Kodachrome Daylight 35mm. Exposure f11 at 1/50 sec. ASA reading 10, sun behind camera.

FOUR SISTERS SEE SAUCER

A London family who had been hop-picking in Kent were involved in a saucer sighting at Petham, a small place about five miles from Canterbury. Here in the words of Mrs. May Gentry, the eldest sister, is the story of what happened.

"Edna, Ellen, Margaret and myself went out scrumping apples. It was a clear night and the moon was out. The time was nine o'clock, it was September 9. We were out in the middle of a cornfield when Edna glanced up and said, 'Look at that shooting star'. Just after this I had an urge to look up and as I did I noticed what I thought was another shooting star, but it was moving much slower than the last one. We all stood staring at it and then I noticed it was coming lower, continuing in large circles at first, and that it was like a star but bigger and very bright. It descended lower and lower, and then I saw that the bright star was surrounded by a glowing halo.

"But the biggest surprise we got was when we heard a distinctive swishing noise coming from the object. By that time we were all very scared, and then Ellen shouted, 'Its a flying saucer'. We all began to run except Ellen, who said. 'I'm staying here to see if it lands, and perhaps a handsome Martian will step out and ask me if I want a lift'.

"But she did not stay for long, for we soon saw her running behind us. When we arrived back at the hop huts we heard some small boys arguing round a fire. One said, 'I saw a cigar thing in the sky', but the other boys didn't believe him.

"When I arrived back in London I told a few people but they just laughed and said 'probably an aeroplane or helicopter'. Myself, I know that the object we saw was neither of these. Before this incident happened I said that I would never believe in flying saucers until I had seen one. Now I believe in them."

Her brother, Mr. G. Merry, affirms "My sister May is 25 years of age, she is honest and truthful and I have never had any reason to doubt her words; that is why I believe her unusual encounter to be true."

Mr. W. G. Burnham, an Area Investigator for the International UFO Observer Corps, investigated this sighting and interviewed three of the sisters. He was very impressed with their obvious sincerity. They told him that the swishing noise was rather like that made by a buzz saw. Mr. Burnham hopes to visit the Canterbury district shortly and to make further enquiries.

WHAT WAS THE WHITE SHINNY?

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is indebted to Lady Sandys for the following UFO report from her son-in-law, Mr. J. P. Cockerell, District Commissioner, Kenema, Sierra Leone Protectorate.

"We seem to have had a flying saucer or something very like it here. The first report I heard was from the Paramount Chief of Niawa, asking 'What was the White Shinny which appeared in the sky at 10.30 a.m. on October 6 (local time)?' I thought this showed a touching faith in the omniscience of the Provincial Administration! I assumed that it was the Sierra Leone Internal Airways gone a little off course. However, the 'thing' was seen by far too many people who knew very well what an aeroplane looked like. It was seen in Kenema itself by my steward boy and as far north as the Boajibn Chiefdom. The Chief's brother said that 'it' had no wings, and that the front was pointed, the rear end flattened. All observers agreed that it left smoke behind, i.e. a white vapour trail. Nearly everyone seems to agree that it was noiseless, excepting one observer who reported a whistling sound. They all agree that it was travelling at tremendous speed and the times vary between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m."

THEY CAN READ YOUR THOUGHTS

On August 26, 1958, at Catania, Sicily, Signor Franco Brancatelli and Signor Guiseppe Bocchetti were discussing UFOs. Signor Bocchetti told his friend that last winter he saw a very large UFO. Its diameter from the ground had been equal to that of the moon. It had made a sudden right-angled turn upward and its diameter had decreased so quickly that in no time the object was almost invisible—fantastic speed! The two friends went on talking about the space people. Signor Bocchetti told his friend " I absolutely believe their existence."

Signor Brancatelli then said " yes, but they can know if they want to our very thoughts at any time through telepathy."

" No, that is too much! " his friend ejaculated. " If that is so, why do they not appear this moment as evidence to show they can read our thoughts?"

The two friends walked a few steps and stood watching from the Bellini Park the dancing on the terrace by the Metropolitan Theatre. Suddenly, the park was illuminated by a green light! Signor Brancatelli looked up and saw a very brilliant object, green with a reddish tail travelling noiselessly through the sky from north to south. His friend looked up too, and so did very many onlookers. Only those who were very intent on the dancing missed the object.

After the UFO had travelled some way across the sky its light went off, but it continued to move in the dark. This was observable due to the strong light of the full moon and a dark body could be seen wending its way across the heavens.

Signor Bocchetti then said " you were right. The space people can read our thoughts. This demonstration tonight proves it."

STRANGE THINGS HAPPEN UP ABOVE

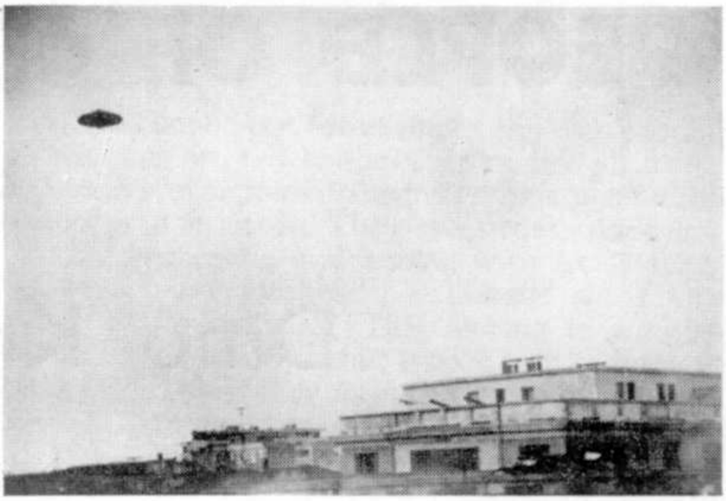
On October 14, 1958, Mrs. Lina Coletta, who lives at via Bartolomeo Gosio, 21, Rome, looked out of her window at about 7.15 p.m. Her eyes gazed upon a well-defined circular-shaped cloud, just to the left of the " Church of the Mother of God." This church is near the Ponte Milvio on the River Tiber. The cloud was to the north-west of the witness. Actually, the cloud appeared to her to be just above a hill. The cloud was not completely round, the rim being cut irregularly. *But inside the cloud a luminous moon crescent shaped object was visible.*

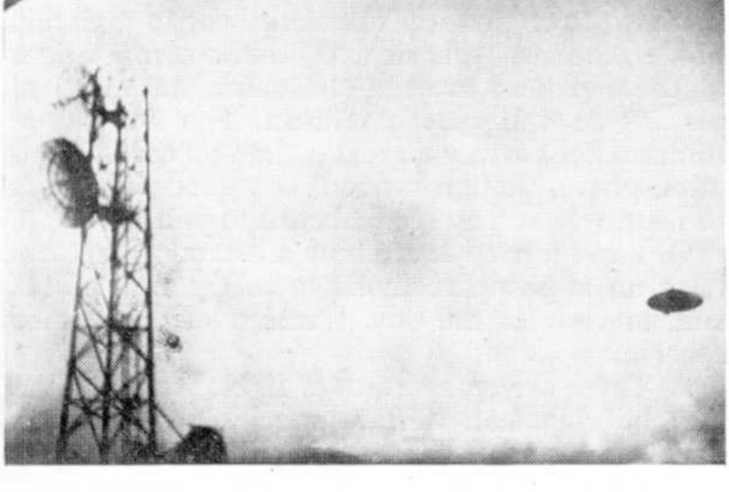
Mrs. Coletta wondered if it could be the moon, then realised it couldn't be. After about 5 minutes the luminous crescent broke into two small tubes (like neon signs) of a whitish colour. The cloud was also white, but less white than the tubes. These two tubes—the thin crescent broken—remained curved in shape, but they had gained in length. Eventually, they partly extended out on either side of the cloud, but part of them remained inside. Then the cloud began to change colour. It became pink while the tubes were still white.

Suddenly, everything did another reshuffle! A black disc appeared where the cloud had been. Then just at the edge of this disc the witness seemed to see another one just behind. The black one almost completely concealing the other, which had a red glow. It looked like a sun behind a black saucer, which of course it couldn't be as the sun set well before. The whole observation lasted 15 minutes and ended when the object appeared to go down behind the hill.

The red disc, of which only a thin edge had been visible, gave the impression of a solid body, not a light.

The above two sighting reports have been sent to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW from Signor Francesco Polimeni, International UFO Observer Corps Investigator for Italy, and also Associated Press, Rome, representative. He comments that Mrs. Coletta is a " down to earth " woman and that the whole sighting showed intelligent activity on the part of the UFOs, and that the cloud was part of the phenomena. (See Dr. M. K. Jessup's book, *The Case for the UFO* for further UFO cloud phenomena data.—Ed.)





The two photos on this page are of a saucer snapped over Pescara, Italy, in September, 1957.

ANOTHER PILOT SEES THEM

On October 24, three UFOs were seen in the night sky over Vaalhartz. Ex-S.A.A.F. Lieut. Frans Venter said he was convinced the objects were flying saucers. He described them as being about 50 ft. in diameter, with circular lights shining from their peripheries. The objects hovered over the area for about ten minutes and then suddenly disappeared.

PEOPLE OF OTHER PLANETS

by

Dino Kraspedon

This is the fifth and last extract from the book *Contato com os Discos voadores,* **which first appeared in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1957, and will shortly be published in an English edition by Neville Spearman Ltd., London. The author is talking with the captain of a flying saucer. Mr. Kraspedon may visit England this year.**

Q. Are all the planets inhabited?

A. Some are and some are not. In our system the following are inhabited: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Jupiter and Saturn are not inhabited, as they have no atmosphere. Jupiter has one, but we cannot consider it as such as it has virtually no depth, and Saturn has none at all. It is a sphere of low density, almost entirely composed of heavy gases, with a small solid centre. It is a world in formation. As it solidifies it will contract, liberating the elements that will eventually form its atmosphere. It could be that the entry of another sun into our system will bring about a "cracking" process by which the denser elements will be precipitated.

Jupiter, also, is a new body which recently developed a rarified atmosphere. However, it is still unsuitable for life.

As these bodies become more dense they will move closer to the gravitational centre of our system, in view of the fact that their diameters decrease and their density increases. They will thus be increasingly subject to attraction, and decreasingly subject to repulsion. However, many of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites are inhabited.

Q. But can Mercury support life, when it is so near the sun?

A. Certainly. Its great etheric mass filters the rays of the sun. Bear in mind that whereas earth's etheric covering extends a mere 250,000 miles, Mercury's extends 390,000 miles. God—or Nature, whichever you like to say—covers bodies to keep out cold, but in our case the opposite takes place, the greater the heat, the greater the covering. If you calculate the speed of solar rays in space as I showed you by checking the difference between the luminosity of the rising sun and the sun at zenith, with the equatorial radius of the earth as a base, you will see that Mercury, subject to intenser radiation, has been given an etheric covering exactly large enough to filter these rays to a point where they fall into the visible spectrum on reaching the surface of the planet.

From the calculation we made together you saw that the further bodies are from the sun, the less covering they have, until we come to Saturn, which has none at all. Up to that point the ether and atmosphere are there to filter the rays of the sun. From Saturn outwards, however, the planets again acquire an etheric cover on an increasing scale, no longer with the object of filtering the sun's rays, but to produce a positive reaction to them, so as to provide sufficient heat to maintain life. So the atmospheric and etheric compositions of these planets are not the same as those of planets on this side of Saturn. The amount of diffused light is much greater than on earth. Their atmosphere, though rarified, is a good conductor of heat, which may seem absurd to you.

Q. I find it hard to see how a distant planet can have an atmosphere sensitive to the rays of the sun, in view of the tiny fraction of light they receive.

A. There are many kinds of light. Its origin can also be chemical. Certain species of vegetation emit light under bacteriological action. Insects

produce quite a strong light by utilising their own internal enzyme reactions. You can make cold light by electrical discharges through gas. Why, then, deny that nature has other methods of giving life to a planet? Put an electric charge through a tube of hydrogen and it will produce a bluish light; mix other gases with the hydrogen and you will obtain other kinds of light.

What more spectacular demonstration could one wish for than that which takes place when one mixes a small quantity of chlorine with water, and then subjects the mixture to a ray of light? This will give rise to a violent explosion and emission of light and heat.

If similar reactions were produced within the atmosphere of the planets, a very small ray of light could produce a tremendous reaction with vast magnetic storms.

Q. Have the beings on these planets a material form?

A. What do you expect them to be made of? They cannot be made of energy because only spirit is energy.

Metabolism

Q. But is our constitution very different from that of the people of other planets?

A. There are differences, but the human form is nature's chosen form. The metabolism of a man from Pluto is not precisely the same as that of an inhabitant of Mercury. Nevertheless, one can visit the other and remain alive for a long period. A fish lives in a dense medium, but can keep itself alive for a certain time by breathing air. But the difference between Pluto's and Mercury's atmospheres is not nearly as great as that between air and water, so one could stay alive a long time.

Q. But has gravity no effect?

A. None. Gravity is an illusion, like others you entertain. We discussed how gravity is a combination of phenomena, wherein an important part is played by the atmospheric covering which is responsible for differences in density. But we also came to the conclusion that all inhabited planets have an atmosphere, so the difference is a small one. All have warmth, too, either by solar radiation or by chemical reaction.

The principal factor in gravity is the vertical component of magnetism, but the difference between one planet and another is insufficient to prevent interchange between people of different tween one planet and other is insufficient to prevent interchange between people of different planets.

Q. As regards appearance, what are the chief differences between the people of the various planets?

A. We cannot say, for example, that the people of Mercury are tall or short. There are all sorts, as you have pigmies. However, their maximum stature is 5 ft. 10 in. They are strong, dark, intelligent, energetic and active, with small eyes, no beards, low foreheads, well-made noses. On Venus they reach 6 ft. They belong to various races, predominantly a fair type. Their bodies are well made, but they are the most like earth people, both in appearance and in spirit. They are energetic, talkative, kindly and, above all, spiritually minded.

On Mars there are two root races; one fair and one dark. The fair race is the most tractable and gentle. The dark race is composed of people who are short of stature and of a lively disposition. They are the gayest in the planetary system. There is no life on Jupiter, only on its satellites. But there is a great variety of life on these heavenly bodies. There are all sizes, from men of 8 ft. 4 in. down to Lilliputian beings. But we all live in the same family. The little people are in the majority.

No Life on Saturn

There is no life on Saturn either. Due to its lack of atmosphere, its surface will be riddled with meteorites. Two of its satellites are inhabited. There the men are intelligent and kind. They have their space crafts, but they do not use them much. For you these beings would be quite inexplicable because they never die. They possess what one might call the body of resurrection. They never commit any sin, yet they are material beings. They are tall, with large magnetic eyes. Not even we can fathom all their wisdom, they are enigmatic.

On Uranus and Neptune the inhabitants are very similar. They are tall and muscular, well built, with large eyes and very well developed heads. Organically they function in a different way from the inhabitants of other planets. They do not feed on heavy substances as we do, but on liquids or gases, and their blood is different.

On Pluto life is very similar to that on earth. The people are identical in nearly everything. But notwithstanding their advanced intelligence, they incline to evil and neglect God. They allow their baser instincts to rule them. They learnt to travel through space a long time ago. They do not war among themselves—war, alas, only exists on earth. But they are dangerous beings, and any instances of saucers doing harm to people on earth can be attributed to them.

Q. Can you please tell us what you think of us, and give us some idea of our weak points. In a game of cards it is easier for an onlooker to see what should be played, than it is for the players. Your views would obviously be unbiased. In what direction should we progress to achieve happiness?

A. You want to be happy, and think that material progress is the magic word which makes water spring from a rock. Neither worldly possessions nor knowledge can ensure a man's happiness. Knowledge is not an attribute of animals and yet they are happy as God made them. The savage in his habitat lives peacefully in spite of his poverty and ignorance. He would probably not exchange his discomforts and lack of knowledge for all the erudition of the scientist taking part in scientific discussions.

True Happiness

True human happiness must rest on the understanding that it is God's will that man's destiny should be a glorious one, in obedience with the laws of the Creator and in love for his fellows. Of what avail are all his possessions and all his knowledge, his dominion over the forces of nature if he has no dominion over his own heart?

Many scientists placed themselves above the world, and in their arrogance felt superior to other men. But they died and their theories were subsequently disproved. They are remembered as individuals who thought they knew everything, but were deceived and did not even know themselves.

Others became famous through the possession of worldly goods, but death destroyed their dominion and at the last moment they felt unhappier than anyone when they saw that they had lived in illusion. Nobody dies happily with science and money alone.

However, those who showed their wisdom through love still live in men's hearts. They died happily having lived happily. Mary of Nazareth, Florence Nightingale, John the Baptist, still live on as true individuals, the light of their love illuminating the lives of many. Without doubt St. Francis of Assissi lived at such a high level that the scientists who designed the atomic bomb could not even hope to touch the soles of his feet. And yet he was not a learned man.

There are men of great riches on earth, yet they could not prevent their sons becoming thieves or murderers. Did riches bring happiness in such cases? A rich man may send his son to university to return a few years later with his diplomas, but can a diploma make a person good? Cannot lawyers also be thieves, and doctors murderers, and priests immoral?

I maintain that a hungry father with a virtuous son would be happier than a rich father with a thieving or murderous son.

Q. I realise that righteousness is superior to everything, but I would like to know, from our material point of view, excluding any ethical considerations, what the principal mistakes in our methods are, and how they might adversely affect our future.

A. Nobody can divorce progress from its moral aspect. But since you wish to know of the effects, and not the cause, I will outline them to you:

Humanity's great failing is never being able to walk without its eyes glued to the road it has already covered, and it has thus become a pillar of salt like Lot's wife. Man is basically conservative and prefers to live in the memory of times that can never return rather than in the hope of a radiant future. He fears the day to come instead of helping the future and preparing its way. He expends an enormous amount of energy on things that cannot help him, and wastes precious time on futile things; for instance, he wastes money, teachers' and pupils' time, maintains buildings, uses up brainpower, all to teach dead languages which should have been buried long ago. Paper, ink, books, chalk and a thousand other things that could be put to a better use are used in teaching useless things. Instead of a dead language, why not teach the functioning of photosynthesis?

Worthwhile Knowledge

It would be more worth while to know the meaning of potential gradient, or the functions of the body rather than the declension of an ancient language. Rather than look into a most promising future, they prefer to live among the mummies of history, and try to resuscitate the past.

There is a multitude of things which children never hear about, and which they may never come to hear about. Rather than teaching recitation, it would be better to show them how to grow onions and celery, or teach them that wheat, besides providing good food, can also be used for making vegetable oil, viscose, xylose, acetic acid, soap, alcohol, cellulose, syrup, textiles, fuel, etc., and that the stalks and leaves from which all these things are made should never be buried because they are unsuitable as fertiliser and are carriers of crop diseases. Teach them rather the meaning of the hydrogenous potential of the soil, how to correct acidity, what soil requires in the way of nitrogen, caesium, cobalt, sulphur, man-

Adamski World Lecture Tour

AN INVITATION by the Queensland Flying Saucer Bureau to visit Australia has grown into a round-the-world lecture tour, early in 1959. Mr. Adamski is expected to have two weeks in Britain about the end of April. The REVIEW will announce arrangements in the next issue. Meanwhile, plans are being made for lectures in several centres; groups and individuals wishing to have seats reserved, when the time comes, should write their requirements to:

Edinburgh lecture:—Mrs. Irene Flucker, 10 Colville Place, Edinburgh, 4.

Newcastle lecture:—Mr. J. L. Otley, 41 Deanham Gardens, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5.

Manchester lecture:—Mr. J. A. Flashman, 27 Duncombe Street, Higher Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.

Tunbridge Wells lecture:—Mrs. Freda Dann, 31 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Bournemouth lecture:—Miss Edna Towell, 22 Pinehurst Park, West Moors, Wimborne, Dorset.

London lecture:—Mr. J. M. Lade, c/o FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, 1 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1.

A lecture may also be arranged for the West Country.

Because it will be necessary for those desiring a visit by Mr. Adamski to pay a share of his world air ticket, as well as his local flight into or out of Britain, we are advised that a "George Adamski Subscription Fund" has been opened. Those wishing to contribute to making it possible for him to visit and lecture here are asked to send their contributions to this fund c/o Messrs. Neville Spearman Ltd., 112 Whitfield Street, London, W.1 (publishers of the British edition of *Inside the Space Ships*, by George Adamski), marking the envelope "George Adamski Subscription Fund."

(Continued from page 12)

ganese and phosphorus. Show them that vegetable hormones can produce cabbage leaves ten feet high, and apples weighing several pounds.

Children can forget the names of those who brought devastation to humanity, but they should never forget that it is possible to transform the light of the sun, virtually without loss, into usable energy by passing it through a carbon gas which unites with water to form formaldehyde; and that the oxidised aldehyde can turn sunlight into electric current.

There is far greater beauty to be found in the saturation point of a solution than there is in the story of the destruction of Carthage.

Millions of individuals die of cancer, whereas schools teach children the colours of national flags, offending the innate gregarious instinct of man which intuitively abhors the artificial barriers which economic power has erected in the world. Rather than dwell upon the word "China," they should learn more about caesium; instead of France, Brazil, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., they should learn more about the functions of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and iron; teaching them that these elements, among others, produce protein, and that they in turn, linked to caesium molecules, make up the anti-cancerous elements.

Death is therefore a defect which can be overcome. I do not mean to say that man could live eternally, but he could get as far as making Methuselah envious. He did not live longer because the Flood swallowed him up, but if mankind were good the forces of Nature, instead of destroying man, would continue to preserve his life.

I have told you what I think from the material point of view, but I could tell you much more from the spiritual point of view, exploring avenues which science, up to the present, has not even dreamed of. You showed a preference for the material point of view. You got what you asked for.

NICAP and the UFO CHALLENGE

by Professor Charles A. Maney

THE ORGANISATION known as NICAP, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., was incorporated August 29, 1956, with T. Townsend Brown in charge. The first meeting of its Board of Governors was held on January 14 and 15, 1957. I was privileged to attend this meeting and to participate as a Board member. At this meeting we elected Rear-Admiral Delmer S. Fahrney, U.S.N. (Retd.), Chairman of the Board of Governors. Admiral Fahrney is known as the "Father of Guided Missiles" and has been awarded the highest commendation by the United States Government for his work in this field. At a Press conference held on January 16, 1957, he issued a statement which received nation-wide publicity. This statement in part read as follows: "Reliable reports indicate that there are objects coming into our atmosphere at very high speeds. . . . No agency in this country or Russia is able to duplicate at this time the speeds and accelerations which radars and observers indicate these flying objects are able to achieve. . . . There are signs that an intelligence directs these objects because of the way they fly."

At the first meeting of the Board of Governors, Major Donald E. Keyhoe, U.S.M.C. (Retd.), was elected Active Director, a position he still holds, and in which he is rendering meritorious service in the advancement of information in this field. The "flying objects" referred to by Admiral Fahrney are popularly referred to as "flying saucers" but among serious investigators of the subject are called UFO's, or unidentified flying objects.

Major Keyhoe is the author of three standard popularly written books on "flying saucers." He has a background of thirty years' experience in observing aeronautical developments, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, flew in active service with the Marine Corps, managed the tour of the historic plane in which Bennett and Byrd made their North Pole flight, was aide to Charles Lindbergh after the famous Paris flight, and was for some years Chief of Information for the Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce.

Major Keyhoe has listed the goals of NICAP as follows:

"1. To prove the need for a serious, nation-wide investigation.

2. To end the withholding of information.

3. If the evidence definitely proves the UFO's reality, then to determine and prove what they are; where they come from; why they are operating in our skies, if they prove to be interplanetary; whether they have communicated with or contacted anyone on earth; and what steps have been taken or will be taken to insure peaceful communication and contact with world governments."

Major Keyhoe conceives of the first chief goal of NICAP as "acceptance by the American people that the UFO problem is real."

Some members of the NICAP Board of Governors, who by public addresses, scientific research, financial contribution and by other means have aided the program of this non-profit, truth-seeking organisation, include the following:

Dr. Marcus Bach, educator, author, and professor of religion at the State University of Iowa.

Reverend Albert Baller, author, of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

This script prepared for a recent radio broadcast has been specially released to 'Flying Saucer Review'

Dr. Earl Douglass, author and Presbyterian clergyman, of Princeton, New Jersey.

Frank Edwards, radio and TV commentator, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Colonel Robert B. Emerson, U.S.A.R., research chemist and nuclear physicist, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Major Dewey Fournet, Jr., United States Air Force Reserve, former liaison intelligence officer in the Air Force, Director of the Air Force UFO project Blue Book, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

J. B. Hartranft, Jr., president of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, having a nationwide membership of 65,000, former Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Air Force Reserve, of Washington, D.C.

Vice-Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, U.S.N. (Retd.), formerly Director of the highly secret United States Central Intelligence Agency, from May 1, 1947, to November, 1950, of New York, N.Y.

Rear-Admiral Herbert B. Knowles, U.S.N. (Retd.), submarine expert and World War II veteran, of Eliot, Maine.

Reverend Leon Le Van, New Jerusalem Christian Church, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Special Advisers

Along with this Board of Governors, NICAP has a panel of special advisers of the same intellectual and moral fibre as possessed by the members of the Board of Governors. These include six men of high standing, captains of airlines and others who have been witnesses of some of the most spectacular sightings on record. In this group are also a former United States Air Force Public Information Official on U.F.O s, the former chief of the Canadian Government's UFO project, and several astronomers.

In the week of January 12 to 19, 1953, a panel of six top-ranking American scientists met in Washington, D.C., at the request of the Air Force to review the then accumulated evidence material on flying saucers. Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, in charge of the Air Force investigation, discussed in detail with this group of scientists all of the significant information gathered under his direction. This panel of scientists devoted the entire week to thought and study of the evidences and drew up a set of recommendations as follows:

"1. The investigative force of the project (Blue Book) should be quadrupled in size.

2. It should be staffed by specially-trained experts in the field of electronics, meteorology, photography, physics, and other fields of science pertinent to U.F.O. investigations.

3. Every effort should be made to set up instruments in locations where U.F.O. sightings are frequent; so that data could be measured and recorded during a sighting.

4. In other locations around the country military and civilian scientists should be alerted and instructed to use every piece of available equipment that could be used to track UFOs.

5. The American public should be told every detail of every phase of the UFO investigation—the details of the sightings, the official conclusions, and why the conclusions were made."

In spite of the recommendations of this panel of illustrious scientists who gave one week of their valuable time to seriously consider the UFO problem the U.S. Air Force by subsequent policy rejected these recommendations and pursued an opposite course, namely a drastic reduction of emphasis in the study of this phenomenon. To all appearance this has been the policy of the Air Force ever since.

Tremonton Film

Two or three weeks later, early in February, 1953, Captain Ruppelt received word from those in authority that Project Blue Book would follow the recommendations that the panel of eminent scientists had made. He then proceeded to the implementation of the approved recommendations. One of his first moves was to release for public information the so-called Tremonton Movie. This motion picture had been taken by a Navy Chief Photographer, Warrant Officer Delbert C. Newhouse, on July 2, 1952, of some UFOs which were observed to be manœuvring over the town of Tremonton, Utah, on that date. Although the photographs taken did not show all the details observed visually by Newhouse and his family, they did constitute a striking bit of evidence.

"When the Pentagon got a draft of the release they screamed 'No!! No movie for the press and no press release'!" Then, says Captain Ruppelt, "we had a new publicity policy—don't say anything." "This policy is still in effect," he wrote in July, 1955.

Thus the recommendations of the scientists *then, since* then, and *now,* are being ignored.

The statement of former Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles on October 25, 1955, on the question of the reality of unidentified flying objects was given widespread publicity with two-inch letter front-page headlines in most of the leading newspapers of the country. This statement was as follows: "On the basis of this study," said Quarles, referring to a 316-page report of the Air Force, "we believe that no objects such as those popularly described as

flying saucers have overflown the United States." The former Air Force Secretary refers to a study completed by Captain Edward J. Ruppelt in September, 1953, two years and one month prior to the highly-publicised statement.

Captain Ruppelt, long since retired from the Air Force at the time of this announcement, was somewhat taken back by this statement of the high Government official. The so-called study, the basis of the public pronouncement, was largely a compilation of opinions analysed by statistical methods. Captain Ruppelt's comment was as follows:

"After spending a considerable amount of money, statistical methods were no good for a study like this. They didn't prove a thing. The results were such that by interpreting them in different ways you could prove anything that you wanted to. This is not a good study. I was out of the Air Force by the time that the report was published in its final printed form, but I saw the unpublished draft and had it written off as worthless.

"Another interesting point is that the report was finished in September, 1953, and it wasn't released as the 'latest hot dope' until October, 1955."

U.S.A.F. Release Worthless

A number of other competent specialists have carefully examined this study upon which Donald Quarles based his widely-publicised pronouncement of October 25, 1955, and have come to the same conclusion as Captain Ruppelt, the Air Force Officer in charge of the study, who labelled it as *worthless*. Among these persons is Major Donald E. Keyhoe, Director of NICAP. Major Keyhoe's statement reads as follows:

"On the basis of these facts, and considering Ruppelt's estimate of Special Report 14, it seems probable that the release of this document (already considered worthless at ATIC in 1953) was a deliberate attempt to convince the Press and public that UFOs did not exist. At the same time, and since, the Air Force has been actively investigating and secretly muzzling pilots and other official witnesses, keeping reports classified by the 'official use only' device—and sometimes by 'Confidential' and 'Secret' lables. The hasty release of this last brush-off, after November 3-10, 1957, excitement, seems to clinch this. It appears the aim is to keep the truth hidden as long as possible—or such facts as are known—until they are forced to reveal everything.

"When you add the Air Technical Intelligence Command (ATIC) 1947 letter stating the UFOs are real, and the 1948 Estimate of the Situation saying they are interplanetary—both cited by Ruppelt, and admitted to me by others on the Project, the answer seems inevitable: The Air Force has known this for nine years, but does not think the American people should be given the facts, I personally do not believe the military has a right to decide what is safe for Americans to know."

Notwithstanding official suppression of government-held information on UFOs, notwithstanding failure of Air Force policy to pursue an unbiased vigorous policy of scientific investigation of these phenomena, and notwithstanding official pronouncement of the Air Force as to the non-existence of UFOs, a considerable amount of progress in the study of these mysterious phenomena has been made by individuals and private organisations dedicated to the search for truth in this sphere. Time on this broadcast does not permit the detailed discussion of the various contributions to knowledge made by these agencies. It is to be hoped, however, that scientific organisations and various intellectual groups interested in the advancement of knowledge be sufficiently open-minded to be willing to entertain presentation of material in this field by its competent representatives.

Distorted Picture

Unfortunately the present practice followed by certain prominent purveyors of programmes of popular interest to the general public has been to exploit indiscriminately the crackpots and charlatans in this field with their wild tales and illogical claims. The public is thus exposed to a grossly distorted picture of the real situation, and the cause of truth suffers thereby.

Brief mention can be made of certain findings of characteristics of these UFO bodies which have been found as the result of study. These are well documented and established by testimonies of literally countless reliable and reputable witnesses. Among these evidences are the following:

1. Remarkable patterns of appearance and manœuvre.
2. Patterns of extraordinary concentrations in time and place.
3. Circumstances of the production by these objects of the evanescent material popularly referred to as "angel hair."
4. Mysterious phenomena of green fireballs.
5. Excessive background radiation associated with appearances of these objects.
6. Electro-magnetic effects such as stopping of automobile motors and dimming of headlights.
7. Straight-line patterns of sightings, giving evidence of intellectual design.

What is the real meaning back of this whole subject? It is indeed a most fantastic field for investigation and the knowledge gained year by year is not merely cumulative. It gains in significance, serving mainly to emphasise the reality of these strange occurrences.

No world-wide set-up by investigational agencies is yet available to check on the frequency of sightings and other significant data for the reason that established scientific groups have not yet responded to the challenge of research in this field. In a few places in the world, as in the United States and France, there are serious private non-profit investigating agencies who do compile and analyse data.

Sighting Concentrations

From the limited sources of information which are presently available it does appear that the frequency of sightings is on the increase. The spring and summer of 1947 produced an unprecedented number of sightings in the United States. The month of July, 1952, registered the largest number of United States sightings for a single month, a total of 108, according to the records of the United States Air Force, up to that time. Although no definite comparative figures have yet been published, it is believed that the number of sightings in the United States in November, 1957, exceeded all previous totals. The fall of 1954 in France greatly exceeded all previous totals for a corresponding period in that country. There have been recent peaks in other countries, notably in South America. All things considered, it appears that sightings are on the increase.

But it must be pointed out that long lulls do exist between the peaks of sightings. Just when the next concentration will occur, or where it will occur, cannot be predicted upon the basis of previous records, for the reason that no basis for prediction has yet been discerned. But one can predict with some assurance that his judgment will be correct on the basis of the records of the past eleven years, that at some time and some place in the not too distant future there will be another concentration of sightings of dramatic significance. All of this, of course, points up the reality of the phenomena. This is definitely the one most surely established aspect of the whole study.

Along with the establishment of the reality of the phenomena we have significant evidence of the superior non-terrestrial scientific knowledge reflected in the various types of performance of these objects. It is a scientific attainment that surely makes our present world knowledge seem meagre by comparison. The only logical conclusion to be drawn from this is that intelligences far more advanced in scientific development than we are visiting this planet from afar.

What would such a realisation mean to all of earthly beings? Would it mean that were we to establish contact with such intelligences and receive from them greatly advanced knowledge, the possession of such information would greatly change the complexion of life on this planet? Would this be something to dread, or would it mean benefit to the people of the earth?

Possibly an out-of-this-world source of scientific enlightenment and wisdom would aid in the promotion of better understanding between terrestrial groups now bitterly separated by their divergent ideas and ideals. Truly the philosophical implications of establishing intellectual contact with more intellectually-advanced personalities are tremendous. Such an intellectual contact would well be the greatest adventure in the history of this planet.

But to leave the realm of speculation for one last word. Would it not be the part of wisdom to undertake right now to solve this mysterious problem by employing the best scientific resources available on this planet, to go about this challenging task with co-operative effort on the part of all agencies interested in the pursuit of truth?

This is the challenge to world intelligence, of the UFO mystery!

SPACE SIGNALS HEARD

Scientists at the Lockheed Missile Tracking Station at Sunnyvale, California, stated on December 2, 1958, that they had picked up mysterious new man-made signals from outer space. They were heard for more than 10 minutes and were received on a frequency of 20.003 megacycles. They were similar to, but not the same as, the Sputnik I telemeter signals.

Dr. John Hagen, director of the Vanguard programme said in Washington: "As far as we know there is nothing to indicate that the Russians have a new rocket in space."

It will be recalled that the National Broadcasting Co. of America in a news broadcast during the November, 1957, saucer "flap" stated they were picking up mysterious signals near Sputnik II's frequency, but of a different tonal pattern. (See Jan.-Feb., 1958, issue—Ed.) American radio experts and Government officials were certain those signals were not coming from the Soviet satellite.

WHO IS TRYING TO STOP

asks GEORGE

WHY IS THERE such a concerted effort to keep the facts about flying saucers from the people? Why, when a thinking public will no longer accept flat denials, is the opposition insidiously injecting confusion by linking cults, so-called new religions, and false "messages" received by psychics with the coming of space visitors? Who is behind the tenacious fight to keep this truth from the peoples of the world? Frankly, your guess is as good as mine. . . . I do not know.

However, I do know from experience those behind the scenes will resort to attempted intimidation; campaigns of spurious ridicule; and when these fail will even approach with soft words, a fat wallet, and try bribery! This is not hearsay. At one time or another I have been the central figure in all three.

First of all, we must admit the opposition will go to any lengths to prevent the truth from coming out. Naturally, this pressure is brought to bear (directly or indirectly) upon the thousands of saucer groups that have been formed around the world. I cannot speak personally about those in foreign countries, for I must depend largely upon articles appearing in their publications for my information concerning them. But I am on familiar ground regarding many groups in the United States.

20-year-old Broadcast

Some are innocent dupes, honestly believing that if people are told the truth about flying saucers and their occupants, widespread panic will follow. Those guiding the thinking along such channels triumphantly point to the hysteria engendered by Orson Welles' broadcast of the fictitious "Invasion from Mars." They conveniently overlook one very important fact . . . that broadcast took place over twenty years ago! The public is not given credit for mental growth during the intervening years, or for ability to adjust to new conditions; despite the fact that both saucers and huge mother ships have been observed all over the world. These craft are no longer a strange phenomena to us, and even the most sceptical are forced to admit that ships tracked on our radar at thousands of miles per hour must be intelligently controlled.

So two well-known methods have been adopted to keep people in ignorance. One, the open, frontal attack which proclaims the entire subject to be preposterous. Two, the undercover siege that has infiltrated like a creeping paralysis, spreading dissension and distrust in the ranks of those seeking the truth. And most damaging of all is the zealous way this latter faction fosters every crackpot scheme which comes along, publicising it as further proof of the mental instability of those who believe in space visitors.

The open attack is known to us all. Countless thousands around the world have seen space ships in the sky. Many, in their first starry-eyed enthusiasm, have reported their sighting to authorities, only to face intensive, and sometimes abusive, questioning. If the person insists the ship he saw manœuvring at fantastic speeds was not a weather balloon drifting idly with the wind, he may be subjected to contemptuous ridicule or downright threats if he continues to repeat his story.

Opposition fan Ridicule

While these are annoying insults to our intellect, they are less detrimental than the under-the-surface, controlled reports that spread confusion and heap derisive ridicule upon those who have the strengh to adhere to that which they know to be true. It is unfortunate, but the average person will be tempted to retract his statement rather than face the condescending attitude of his friends; many of whom accept the idea that no one in his right mind will admit seeing a flying saucer. Human nature being what it is, man often would rather face a man-eating tiger than the superior, knowing smiles of those around him. Such a frailty is tailor-made for the opposition.

To the weak or unprincipled this human foible makes the offered bribe more enticing, for an uneasy conscience can be lulled with "Why should I continue to expose myself to scepticism and ridicule in an effort to bring people a truth they will not accept? I'm wasting my time and

THE TRUTH COMING OUT?

ADAMSKI

exhausting my strength, butting my head against the stone wall of public opinion." So the conscience can piously don its "just as holy as thou" mantle, and comfortably overlook the fact that bribery is a criminal as well as a moral offence.

And I can assure you, the actuality of bribery in this field of investigation is not a figment of the imagination.

My first encounter with this nefarious method of trying to keep the truth from the public came before my meeting with the Venusian in the desert on November 20, 1952. I was visiting the Scully home in Hollywood, when Frank told me grimly that he had been offered $25,000 to sign a statement saying his book *Behind The Flying Saucers* (Henry Holt Co., New York) was fiction.

They Try to Bribe Me

My turn came after the book I co-authored with Desmond Leslie, *Flying Saucers Have Landed* (T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London), was published in 1953. In New York City in 1954 I was approached by a stranger who, while suggestively fingering an impressive stack of bills, offered me $25,000 to sign a statement saying my portion of the book was fiction. My answer was short, sharp, and very decisive. That book still sells as non-fiction around the world.

After the above experience, I was not particularly surprised when the same thing happened in connection with my book *Inside The Space Ships* (Abelard-Schuman, New York), which was published in 1955. During a visit to Detroit in 1957, the same old pattern was followed; but this time the bargaining committee consisted of two men. On this occasion, as on the first, they bided their time until I was alone, so had no witness. While one man slowly fanned through an even larger stack of bills to add emphasis to his soft-spoken proposition, the other looked on in silence.

The price had gone up. The offer was for $35,000! My answer was just as short, sharp, and decisive as it had been to the first offer. *Inside The Space Ships* is still a non-fiction book; and I have no intentions of changing its status.

Although I did my best to question these men during our brief exchange of words, in neither case would they reveal their names, positions, nor whom they represented. I was told brusquely this information was irrelevant.

Since both Frank Scully and I were the recipients of attempted bribery, I wonder how many others have been approached with similar proposals? It would be presumptuous to assume that we have been the only ones to receive such handsome monetary offers, so how many "flying saucer researchers" have found the temptation too great, and sold the freedom of their pens for a mess of pottage? When you look around at the sudden, lavish changes in living standards affected by some, this question becomes more intriguing.

The reasons behind this opposition are undoubtedly many; careful analysis reveals the foremost unquestionably being the advanced reforms which could be given the world once officials acknowledge the coming of the visitors in friendship. These people are in a position to guide us along the right path in our quest to harness the free powers of space; not alone for the propulsion of space ships, but of more importance to the average citizen, for domestic use. Think what this would mean to humanity. But while contemplating this idealistic state, do not overlook the havoc that would be created as power companies, world-wide oil interests, and kindred big businesses became obsolete.

Effect on Big Business

I have pondered this question for long hours in recent years, and have finally come to the conclusion that certain vested interests, working behind the scenes, are the actual manipulators pulling the strings to make the marionettes dance. In all fairness, I honestly believe many of the dancers are totally unaware they are being used as unwitting tools; and would vehemently protest that their findings are the result of impartial research. But we are all familiar with the philosophy of the "big lie." Its proponents know that a statement repeated often enough will become an accepted fact in the public's thinking pattern.

World-Wide Saucer Movement

How we are Growing

"Flying Saucer Review" presents as a service to saucer enthusiasts everywhere this list of 90 groups, clubs and magazines throughout the world. It is appreciated that this list is still far from complete, and it is quite a task keeping up with the new ones springing up like mushrooms. Occasionally one folds up, too. Any groups that are not included in this list are invited to get in touch with the "Review." Those marked with an asterisk we have not heard from for some time and would like to hear from them.

ARGENTINE. Comision Observadora de Obejtos Voladores No Identificados (C.O.D.O.V.N.I.). President: A. C. Rietti, Casilla de Correo 2560, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA. Australian Flying Saucer Research Society, publish *Australian Saucer Record*. Editor: F. R. Stone, 22 Northcote Street, Kilburn, South Australia.

Queensland Flying Saucer Bureau. President: Stan Seers. Write c/o Desmond Judge, 147 Empress Terrace, Bardon, Brisbane.

Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society, publish *Uforum*. President: P. E. Norris, 100 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.

UFO Investigation Centre, publish *UFO Bulletin*. Editor: Andrew P. Tomas, Box 1120, G.P.O., Sydney.

BRAZIL. Centro de Pesquisa dos Discos Voadores. President: Auriphebo B. Simoes, Caixa Postal No. 8449, Sao Paulo.

Centro de Investigacao Civil dos Objetos Aeros nao Identificados (C.I.C.O.A.N.I.). Director: Hulvio Brant Aleixo. Caixa Postal No. 1675, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

Sociedade Brasileira Sobre Discos Voadores, publish *Discos Voadores*. Editor: W. Buhler, Rua Joaquin Nabuco 185, Apt. 210, Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITAIN. Aetherius Society, The, publish *Cosmic Voice*. Editor: George King, Aetherius House, 757 Fulham Road, London, S.W.6.

Atlanteans Society, The, publish *The Atlanteans*. President: Miss Jacqueline Murray, 5 Mulwarrie House, 150 Lexham Gardens, London, W.8.

British Flying Saucer Bureau, publish quarterly bulletins. President: Dr. R. Irving-Bell, 30 Melbourne Terrace, Newtown, Bristol, 2.

Cosmic Research Group. Secretary: Sir Francis E. Hurley, 13 Highfield Rd., Eastbury Park, Bournemouth.

Flying Saucer Service Ltd., publish *Flying Saucer Review*. Editor: The Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench, 1 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1.

Hampshire and Dorset UFO Bureau and Interplanetary Liaison H.Q. Miss Edna Towell, 22 Pinehurst Park, West Moors, Wimborne, Dorset.

Manchester Flying Saucer Research Society, publish *Outer Space Review*. President: J. Dale, 2 Belfield Road, Reddish, Stockport, Lancs.

*Markham House Press, publish *Uranus*. Editor: D. Wightman, 31 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.

Scottish Flying Saucer Club. (This may not be correct name of this new group), but write to John M. Spark, White Lodge, West Road, Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland.

Teeside UFO Research Group, publish *Quarterly Bulletin*. Editor: D. Rush, 96 Russell St., Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.

Tunbridge Wells Flying Saucer Club. Secretary: Mrs. Freda Dann, 31 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Warwickshire Flying Saucer Club. Secretary: Mrs. E. Thomson. 3 Richmond Hill Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

CANADA. Big Top Flying Saucer Society. President: Austen W. Tarlek, Drawer M, New Westminster, British Columbia.

Interplanetary Ship Sightings Research Association. President: De Witt Lee, 136 Florence St., Hamilton, Ontario.

Outer Space Research Club. Secretary: K. Turner, 244 Carney St., Prince George, British Columbia.

Saucers, Space and Science. Editor: Gene Duplantier, 1157 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, 10, Ontario.

Vancouver Area Flying Saucer Club, publish bulletins. Miss O. Beaton, 2676 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Varsity Flying Saucer Club, c/o Alma Mater Society Office, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.

DENMARK. Danish Interplanetary Society for Contact (D.I.S.C.). President: C. Wm. Kierboe, Morlenesvej 18, Holte.

S.U.F.O.I. Director: Captain H. C. Petersen, Praestegaardsvej 40, Vogens.

FRANCE. L'Association Mondialiste Interplanetaire, publish *Le Courrier Interplanetaire* (in French). Director: Alfred Nahon, Ferney-Voltaire (Ain).

La Commission Internationale d'Enquete sur les Soucoupes Volantes, publish *Ouranos* (in French). Director: Marc Thirouin. Research: Jimmy Guieu, 27 rue Etienne-Dolet, Bondy (Seine).

GERMANY. *UFO Nachrichten* (in German). Editor: Karl L. Veit, Worthstrasse, 5, Weisbaden-Schierstein.

HOLLAND. Diets Interplanetair Studie Centrum, publish *Disc Digest* (in Dutch). Editor: N. Joh Keukenmeester, Postbus 537, The Hague.

Dutch Study Group "Plativolo," publish *UFO-Gids* (in Dutch). Editor: A. F. van Wieringen, Churchilllaan 272 111, Amsterdam Z.

ICELAND. **Fljugandi Diskar*. Editor: Skuli Skulason, Laugarnesvegi 110, Reykjavik.

ITALY. Centro Independente Raccolte Notizie Osservazioni (C.I.R.N.O.S.). Director: Ernesto Thayat, Viale Roma 93, Fiumetto, Marina di Pietrasanto, Prov. di Lucca.

Spazio E Vita (in Italian). Editor: Francesco Polimeni, Via Fezzan, 53, Rome.

JAPAN. Cosmic Brotherhood Association, publish a magazine (in Japanese). 775 Kokubunzi, Tokyo.

Japan Flying Saucer Research Association, publish a magazine (in Japanese). Editor: Yusuke Matsumura, 1-268 Gotanda Shinagawatu, Tokyo.

Japan Flying Saucer Research Group in Japan, publish *UFO News Report* (in English). Editor: Yusuke Matsumura, P.O. Box 18, Isogo Post Office, Yokohama.

NEW ZEALAND. Civilian Saucer Investigation (N.Z.), publish *Space Probe*. President: Harold H. Fulton, 1 Nissan Place, Onehunga S.E.5, Auckland.

RHODESIA. The Rhodesia Research Group (Aerial Phenomena). Chairman: G. T. Benjamin, No. 6, 77th Avenue, Mabelteign, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SOUTH AFRICA. Sagittarius Publishers, publish *Approach*. Editor: Edgar Sievers, P.O. Box 1953, Pretoria.

Interplanetary Craft Research Society of Southern Africa (I.C.R.S.S.A.). Secretary: Miss Ann Grevler, Box 9710, Johannesburg.

SPAIN. Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios. President: Eduardo Buelta, apartado de Correos 1015, Barcelona.

SWITZERLAND. *The Ufologer*. Editor: J. Villard, United States Resident Delegation, Geneva.

UFO Secretariat. Director: Miss Lou Zinsstag, Nadelberg 31, Basle.

Weltraumbote. (in German). Editor: J. Heinrich Ragaz, Seestrasse 309, Zurich 2/38.

URUGUAY. Centro de Investigacion de Objetos Voladores Inidentificados (C.I.O.V.I.). President: Milton W. Hourcade, Figurita 2831, Montevideo.

U.S.A. Aerial Phenomena Investigations Society (APIS). Director: Bob Barry, WMNS 168½ North Union Street, Olean, New York.

Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation (A.P.R.O.) publish *APRO Bulletin*. Director: Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen, 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Borderland Science Research Associates (BSRA) publish *Round Robin* and *Clips, Quotes and Comments*. Director: N. Meade Layne, 3524 Adams Avenue, San Diego, 16, California.

Bureau of UFO Research and Analysis, publish *Flying Saucers and Mysticism*. Editor: W. G. Woods, BURA, P.O. Box 175, Old Chelsea Station, New York, 11, N.Y.

Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York (CSI), publish *CSI News Letter*. Secretary: A. D. Mebane, 138 West 92nd Street, New York, 25, N.Y.

*Fellowship of Golden Illumination, Inc., publish *Golden Light*. Director: Eugene H. Drake, 1014 South Lake Street, Los Angeles, 6, California.

Flying Saucer News. Editor: James S. Rigberg, 337 First Avenue, New York, 3, N.Y.

Flying Saucers International, publish *Saucers*. Editor: Max B. Miller, P.O. Box 35034, Los Angeles, 35, California.

*Grand Rapids Flying Saucer Club, publish *Uforum*. Box 142, Route No. 1, Ada, Michigan.

**Infinity*. Editor: Haughton Barlow, P.O. Box 449, Waterbury, Connecticut.

*Intercontinental Aerial Research Foundation, publish *UFO Digest*. 102 W. Scott Street, Milwaukee, 4, Wisconsin.

Inter Galaxy News. Editor: Robert E. Short, P.O. Box 42553, Los Angeles, 42, California.

Interplanetary Foundation, publish *Interplanetary Foundation News Letter*. Co-directors: Connie Grzych and Laura Marxer, The Planetary Centre, 8327 Winston Lane, Dearborn, Michigan.

Interplanetary Space Patrol. Director: James A Lee, 620 Cedar Street, Abilene, Texas.

Little Listening Post, The, Editor: Mrs. Walton Colcord John, 4811 Illinois Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Long Beach Cosmic Research Society. 807 Cerritos Avenue, Long Beach 13, California.

*Los Angeles Interplanetary Study Groups, publish ***Thy Kingdom Come***. Chairman: Gabriel Green, 2004 **North Hoover** Street, Los Angeles, 27, California.

Ministry of Universal Wisdom, Inc., publish *Proceedings of the College of Universal Wisdom*. Director and Editor: George W. Van Tassel, P.O. Box 419, Yucca Valley, California.

National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (N.I.C.A.P.), publish *The UFO Investigator*. Director: Major Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC, Retd., 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

New Era, The. Editor: Bob Ewing, P.O. Box 337, Edgewater, Florida.

*New York Saucer Information Bureau, publish *UFO-mation*. Director: Douglas Deane, P.O. Box 26, Planetarium Station, New York, 24, N.Y.

*North Jersey UFO Group, publish *UFO News Letter*. Director: Lee R. Munsick, P.O. Box 606, Morristown, New Jersey.

Olympic Enterprises, publish *Olympic UFO Review*. Editor: D. W. Oppermann, 6 Holland Court, Saginaw, 31, Michigan.

Pacific Lemurian Society, publish *Space Craft Digest*. Editor: W. Gordon Allen, P.O. Box 768, Salem, Oregon.

Portland Research Associates. Director: James E. Ewart, Jnr., P.O. Box 548, Portland, Oregon.

*Project Antares, publish *Ufology News*. Director: Meredith V. Gorman, 3544 Bryan Avenue, Fort Worth, 10, Texas.

Palmer Publications Inc., publish *Flying Saucers from other Worlds*. Editor: Ray Palmer, Amherst, Wisconsin.

Saucer News. Editor: James W. Moseley, P.O. Box 163, Fort Lee, New Jersey.

Saucerian Publications, publish *The Saucerian Bulletin*. Editor: Gray Barker, Box 2228, Clarksburg, W. Va.

**Saucers Report, The*. Editor: Ronald G. Garver, R.D. No. 2, Box 264, Wooster, Ohio.

Saucer Research Unlimited. Secretary: Glenn A. Wayne, 125 Beech St., Nutley, 10, New Jersey.

Search Lighter, The. Editor: Ray E. Barnes, Box 368, Joshua Tree, California.

S.P.A.C.E. Editor: Norbert F. Gariety, 267 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables, Florida.

Spacecrafter, The, published by The Spacecraft Research Association. President: Mrs. Franky G. Miller, 1350 East Mulberry, Phoenix, Arizona.

UFO-Critical Bulletin. Editors and Publishers: Richard Hall, 1610 16th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C. (for subscriptions) and J. Escobar Faria, Rua 13 de Maio, 1240, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

UFO Data Sheet. Editor: Robert K. Beggs, P.O. Box 361, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

**UFO Journal*. Editor: David A. Lopez, 2107 Bancroft St., Saginaw, Michigan.

UFO World Organisation. Director: Dr. George Marlo, 3648a Montana Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Understanding. Editor: Daniel W. Fry, Room 35, 105 South Lexington Avenue, El Monte, California.

Visitor, The. Editor: Don Wysocki, 14315 Haggerty Road, Belleville, Michigan.

*Washington Saucer Intelligence. Director: Major Wayne S. Aho, Box 815, Washington 4, D.C.

**White Star Illuminator*. Editor: Mrs. Doris C. Le Vesque, P.O. Box 307, Joshua Tree, California.

THROUGH THE IMPASSABLE TO THE IMPOSSIBLE

by Arthur Constance

Author of "The Inexplicable Sky"

WE MIGHT WELL call this the Ventriloquial Age if we used the phrase carelessly and superficially, as most symbolisms are used nowadays. It is true that the vast majority of folks are mere dummies—figures which seem to speak and originate their own facial expressions, yet which are actually motivated and moved by a masterful minority; politicians and journalists who pull the strings and give them their spoken phrases.

It is true that Schopenhauer's advice " Do your own thinking " has had less and less significance during the last two centuries—and it is a curious coincidence that the word " ventriloquial " was coined in 1768, somewhere about the time when this Ventriloquial Age began.

But there is this vital difference (making the symbolism inexact) between stage dummies (and *their* masters) and the unthinking masses (and those who do their thinking for them): The politicians and journalists take the centre of the stage and the limelight, caring nothing that we see their lips move, while the world's wooden-headed millions are round back-stage somewhere, unseen and unheard.

But you see what I have done. In a few sentences (in which I have condemned intellectual ventriloquialism) I have inconsistently made myself a dummy, by quoting Schopenauer's words—letting his voice speak through me. I was deliberately inconsistent, to illustrate the point I am making: that we of this generation are more likely to be impressed by quoted sentences than original ones. Bringing in Schopenhauer gave " authority " to that sentence even as " authority " is given to thousands of similar sentences in modern journalism.

The vast majority of people are not content to test the validity of truth from criteria within their fields of experience: they are rather more concerned with " who said it " than with " what is said." That is why we students of UFO phenomena need to collect as many " scientific authorities " as possible in our attempts to convince the public. A string of letters after a person's name can be very useful in tying up an argument.

I am not belittling learning, nor showing disrespect for scientific or any other kind of authority —I simply state a fact: and it is quite natural (and even right in most cases) that one should hear or read a statement by a recognised authority with a greater disposition to believe than if the same statement was made by a mere nobody.

But truth is truth, *from whatever source it comes,* and a wider recognition of this would help us enormously in our presentation of the case for the reality of visitants from other worlds. From the beginning of human history Man has lived in an expanding prison. I have indicated two of the concentric walls which confine him: the disposition to believe something because Somebody says it, rather than believing it because a series of correlated facts prove its truth; and the associated phenomena that vast multitudes of

people let scientists and journalists do their thinking for them. But these walls, shutting us in from Universal Reality, are only two of the malevolent influences which confine the spirit of Man, which is surrounded by so many concentric walls that we might well imagine him to be contained in a nest of boxes, of the "Chinese puzzle" type if it were not for one thing—the concentric rings or walls which confine Man's spirit are neither material nor rigid. They continually expand.

Successful Precognition

Here and there in human history individual souls break through the (from all logical viewpoints) impassable walls, but the vast majority remain imprisoned as the ideological prison expands, outwards, into the impossible. The greatest obstacle to Man's realisation of his spiritual nature, and his appreciation of the full implications of such realisation, has always been *his reluctance to admit his ignorance of things to come*. We say, in effect: "People of the past have failed to reach forward into the future from their own viewpoints in time, but this failure to forecast the enormous changes which have always awaited any generation does not apply to *us*. We have the future weighed up. We fully realise that the future is theoretically unpredictable, but although we cannot predict what is going to happen in detail we have a shrewd idea. We have our Orwells. And on second thoughts we do not agree that people of past generations have not been able to foresee the future. What about Jules Verne? What about H. G. Wells?"

And so, in any contemplation of their own powers of precognition, millions of people blind themselves to the truth, and surrender themselves to the Ventriloquists. It is, of course, very easy to select isolated instances of successful precognition. It is as simple as rolling your eyeballs to extract passages from Wells, or Verne, or F. Anstey, or other writers queuing up for the honour in a line reaching back to the ancient Egyptians—passages which suggest that because one person, or a dozen, in any generation of millions has had a glimpse of the future, then we of *this* generation have sound judgment of what is likely to happen a hundred years hence.

We feel that the selection of such successful forecasts from world literature of the past justifies our assumption that we can divide the possible from the impossible regarding the future.

It is very much like examining the results of football matches and "proving" from an analysis of them that *this* particular forecast from among thousands made in the popular Press (or by advertising sharks who mass-produce entries and cover themselves with mass - permutation methods) was uncannily accurate. Or one might compare such successful forecasting of future events by the world's H.G.W.'s with the "successful" guesses made by the astrological columnists of modern journalism. *Some* readers born in the Libra period will have good news or meet new friends on that particular day—and the rest will be content to wait until the stars are kind to *them*.

A few weeks ago a letter written in 1858 was found in a suburban house in Washington, D.C. The letter was written to George C. Maynard, who was a close friend of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. The writer of the letter is unknown. He or she wrote these words—a hundred years ago:

"Could you or I look 100 years into the future, what do you suppose we would see? No telling . . ." So far the letter-writer represented his or her generation. It was true of the vast majority of people in 1858 (and peculiarly true of the scientific wiseacres of that year) that there *was* "no telling." That fact is unaffected by the words which follow in the letter, in which the writer went on to tell: "News flying from Europe to America and from America to Europe through the upper air, and men and freight rushing through the air at the rapidity of 300 miles an hour. The thought is sublime and rather preposterous."

Scientific Forecasters Wrong

So with most of the prognostic guesses of individuals throughout history—they have been sublime and rather preposterous. And sublime and preposterous indeed have been the scientific prognostications of the conventional scientists of all ages, although so *inaccurate*, when compared with the guesses of the unconventional and unscientific forecasters among their less distinguished contemporaries, that one might say with truth that the consensus of scientific opinion in any generation during thousands of years of prison-expansion has been infallibly *wrong* in regard to events to come.

Even more sublime and certainly more preposterous have been the guesses of conventional scientists regarding the past. This may not seem acceptable to many of my readers, but I cannot believe that scientists, archæologists or any other humans, all of whose life-spans are mere microscopic specks of existence compared with the lives of suns and planets, can look backwards through what they call "time" and describe what was happening on this spinning ball

millions of years ago any more accurately than they might describe happenings millions of years hence.

In either direction the walls are millions of miles thick, and the conventional evolutionary guesses are so evidently designed to square the (comparatively) few facts which are known to us with the ingenious "explanations" of the guessers, that they have no scientific validity. The prognostications of the world's Nostradamuses and Joanna Southcotts have been fulfilled with at least as much accuracy as the more "scientific" forecasts of the world's H.G.W.'s.

It may well be that the guesses at Man's origin made by some of the world's comparatively-unknown and certainly despised eccentrics (religious fanatics, "inspired" domestic servants, and Hyde Park Corner philosophers) have been nearer the truth than the guesses of the world's Haeckels and Huxleys.

Antedeluvian Ventriloquists

Any human confined in one of our modern prisons for a few years, and dependent on the meagre news of the outside world which came to him during his confinement, would be regarded as no competent "authority" on world events. Whatever a briefly-living human may call himself ("scientist" or "ethnologist" or "physicist," or what have you), and despite any strings of letters he may have added to his name, he is confined within an intellectual prison. Concentric walls within walls within walls surround him, and if he has little faith or vision he lives and moves in appalling darkness: the darkness of the Ignorance which thinks it Knows.

Whether thousands or millions of years ago matters little: Far back in what we call "time," men sat around wood fires and discussed the meaning of existence and the future of the human race.

Among the squatters were some who were the Ventriloquists of those primitive generations —the wiseacres who pulled the strings while the others nodded and registered appropriate facial expressions of approval. The Ventriloquists, of course, were the Authorities. They were the first psychiatrists, for they had, in their own fashion, analysed the heads of their dummies and knew what was in them. Those early wiseacres lived in a very small prison: they "knew" that the stars were quite close to the earth, and they "knew" that anything existent beyond their physical sense regions was mystical and shadowed, and could only be "explained" by their own witch-doctor theories. As generations succeeded generations the fire-groups became more "civilised"—whatever that means—so that the talkers wore different garments and ate different food and lived more comfortably; and, of course, used new scientific phrases. But through thousands of years there have always been the Ventriloquists and the Dummies, and so it is today.

We live in a vastly larger prison, but the walls are just as formidable and Impassable. Beyond the walls lie the regions of the Impossible. We glimpse those regions and feel that we, the world's Last Worders, are competent to distinguish light from gloom, outline from ambiguity, out there in the Infinite.

Sitting around our modern wood-fires, listening woodenly to our modern witch-doctors, our modern Ventriloquists, our heads nod and our jaws drop as the strings are pulled, as the Authorities tell us what is and what is not Impossible. We roll our eyes and grin as we talk, as we are made to talk, of "conquering space."

That is "possible." The Ventriloquists say it is possible, and it must be so. We are so wooden-headed that we can only waggle our ears and pass on the phrases. Possible for humans to traverse millions of miles in space ships. Possible for us to shoot out into space and pass through myriads of swarming meteorites without injury to our space ships.

Futile "Conquering" Concepts

Rockets, far smaller than the "Queen Mary"-sized ones that Man would have to shoot into space to reach the nearest planet, are sent up a few miles (comparatively) into the atmosphere. Some explode and come to earth again, showing the futility of the "conquering space" conception, but we go on "conquering." The nearest planet is about 160 times as far as the moon. The nearest star in space is so distant that light, speeding at nearly 187,000 miles a second, takes over four years to reach us, but we go on "conquering."

The world is torn by crucial problems which baffle Man's efforts at solution, but it matters less about solving *them* than "conquering" space—and, of course, "conquering" space will materially help us in our endeavours to create ghastlier and ghastlier methods of destroying ourselves.

The Racialism Abyss remains uncrossed, but we must expend vast research and human energy in dipping our scientific toes into the Space Ocean. Multitudes die of cancer, tuberculosis, malnutrition, and a thousand other diseases, but we shoot millions of pounds into space and count pennies in our feeble attempts to conquer disease. We are, of course, justified, because we may send

out a dog or a monkey one of these days, in a projectile which may even circle the moon and may even return to our world again. That would be News. Millions for healing is more often Nuisance.

After I had written *The Impenetrable Sea,* the MS. was read by a Very Big Authority indeed. I trembled and suffered insomnia while I awaited his expert opinion. He condemned the book as being "full of errors." He expressed what he called his "detestation" of some of my fantastic facts, particularly one relating to a small creature which inhabits the Charybdis—that weird whirlpool which lies in an area of the Strait of Messina. I wrote in my book: "It is about an inch long, transparent, and . . . seems (until it opens its mouth) quite innocent and delicate. But when the mouth opens it is enormous in relation to the animal's size: in fact, it has a ratio of mouth to body far exceeding that of any other fish. Within its gaping jaws a complete battery of tiny lamps is revealed." I went on to describe how this creature, of the genus *Cyclothone,* dazzled its tiny victims by opening its mouth, and then swallowed them. The Very Big Authority was scathing in his comments on this passage in my book. "I am an authority on the *Cyclothone,*" he wrote, "and state positively *there is no such fish* as this one described by Constance. The fish has a *small* mouth. Neither it nor any other fish has an array of tiny lamps in its mouth."

Regarding this "error" and many others in the book he was more than dogmatic; he was, in fact, scornful and even vituperative.

Reply to Big Authority

Fortunately, my publishers had faith in me and gave me the opportunity of answering the V.B.A.'s "criticisms." I was able to produce evidence from recognised authorities fully substantiating my facts. For the *Cyclothone* evidence I had an article in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1953 (which the V.B.A. had evidently not read). In that article, by Paul A. Zahl, the distinguished American biologist and physiologist, Zahl's expedition to the Charybdis was described. Describing the *Cyclothone* fish. Zahl's actual words were: "The ratio of mouth to body size exceeded that of any other fish I encountered. When the great maw was agape a whole battery of tiny glowing light organs was revealed. . . ." And so with all the other "errors": I had abundant proofs for my statements. Zahl's article had a coloured photograph of the *Cyclothone* fish and its light organs.

That kind of thing has happened again and again regarding UFO facts.

As Waveney Girvan has repeatedly pointed out, a scientist may be an expert in his own field yet know nothing, or almost nothing, of the UFO's.

For more than a decade now, the world's conventional scientists have scorned or scoffed at facts regarding visitants from other worlds or dimensions which have been laboriously collected and analysed by researchers in this specialised field. *Such scientists, of whom Menzel is typical, have ridiculed and dismissed any scientific facts in the UFO field which have been outside their own reading or experience.*

To them, anything beyond the walls is Impossible, while they set their own arbitrary limits to possibility and (having erected the walls) declare them to be Impassable. Yet as we survey past history we can take consolation from the fact that the prison is indeed expanding, while many of the inner walls are already crumbling. We must press on through the Impassable into the Impossible.

Neglect not the Improbable

That there is hope for conventional science, even now in these Last Word days, is indicated by a statement in *Secret Weapons—Secret Agents* (Hurst and Blackett, 1956), in which the author, Jacques Bergier, uses these significant words:

"Since their recent modernisation, the departments of the intelligence and psychological warfare in the U.S.A. have been meticulously going through the annals of the American Fortean Society, an organisation named after the American eccentric Charles Fort, collector of strange facts and sworn enemy of orthodox science, who specialised in the phenomena rejected by science. The British, too, have been bringing their psychological dossiers up to date. . . . Since the fall of Beria it is very likely that Russia's secret service has developed in the same direction. The Peenemunde affair has the great merit of having taught the intelligence services of the world that the improbable should never be neglected.'

Now that science is investigating the improbable there is a chance that they may consider facts beyond the walls, facts usually dismissed as impossible. But it is a strange and pitiful thing that the impetus towards this greater tolerance should arise in that field of science in which thousands of millions of pounds are being expended in the perfection of weapons for mass-murder and widespread devastation.

From an Astronomer's Notebook

by W. Schroeder

(Author of "Practical Astronomy")

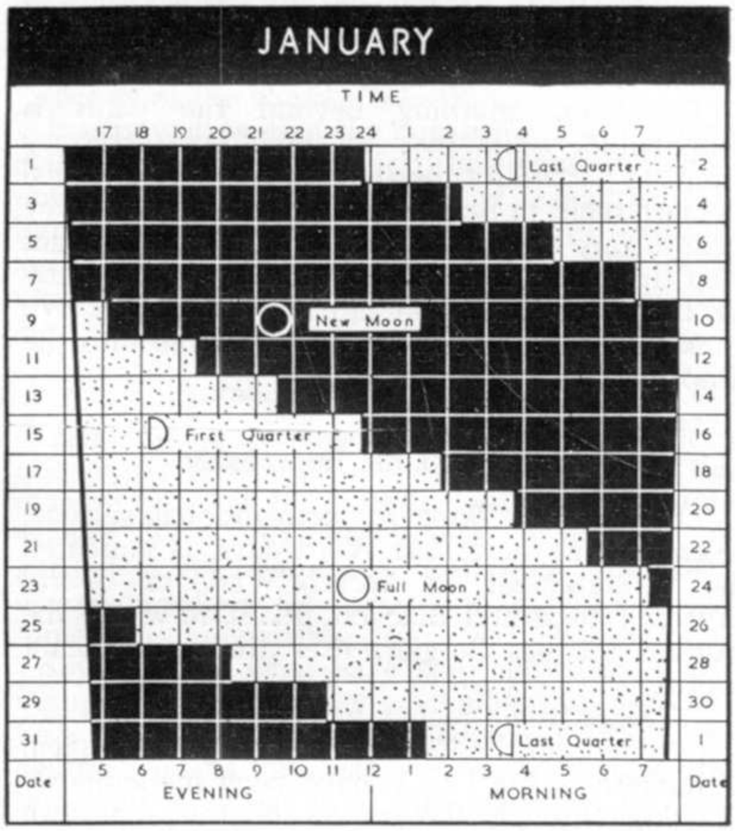


Fig. 1.

January
Almanack

2	Last Quarter
2-3	Meteors of Quadrantid—shower
3	Moon near Spica Earth in Perihel
6	Moon near Jupiter
7	Moon near Antares
8	Moon near Saturn
9	New Moon
15	Algol minimum 02.50 hrs. G.M.T.
16	First Quarter
17	Algol minimum 23.45 hrs. G.M.T. Meteors of Cygnid—shower
19	Moon near Mars
20	Algol minimum 20.35 hrs. G.M.T. Moon near Aldebaran
23	Moon near Castor and Pollux
24	Full Moon
27	Moon near Regulus
30	Moon near Spica
31	Last Quarter

The Sun and the Moon

ON January 3 the earth reaches that point of her elliptical orbit which is nearest to the sun, and the distance from the sun is then only 91 million miles, as compared with 94 million miles, which is her distance from the sun at the beginning of July, when the earth is farthest from the sun. The light of the sun takes 17 seconds less now to reach us, than it does in July. Because of the shorter distance, the apparent size of the sun is increased, too, and the area of his disc is now greater by about 7 per cent.

During January and February the sun travels from the constellation Sagittarius, through Capricornus into Aquarius.

Although the length of the days increases slowly at first, it is quite appreciable at the end of the period. At the beginning of January, daylight lasts for only a little over eight hours, and this increases to nearly 9½ hours at the end of the month and reaches 10½ hours at the end of February.

The times of sunrise and sunset are indicated by the heavy, slanting lines at the sides of the first two diagrams, which also give the times of moonrise and moonset. The black areas indicate times when there is no moonlight at all, and the shaded parts give the times when the moon is above the horizon. As the presence of moonlight seriously affects the observation of faint objects, these diagrams will be a help when deciding on times for such observations.

During the early part of the evenings of February 8 and 9 we can observe the narrow crescent moon which, because of the present position of the moon's orbit, is almost lying on its back.

The Planets

Mars is still the only prominent planet in the

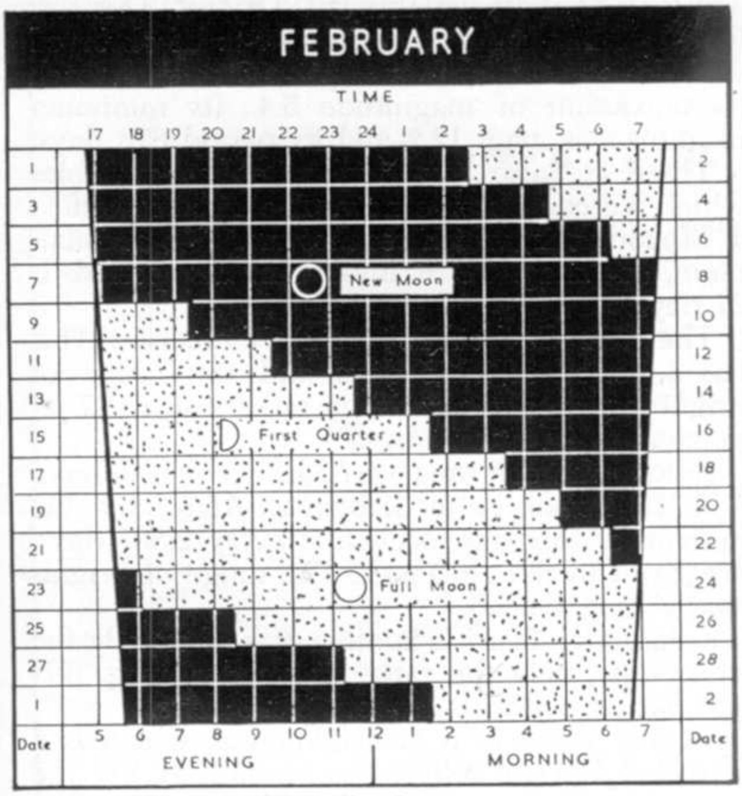


Fig. 2.

February
Almanack

2	Moon near Antares
4	Moon near Saturn
5-10	Meteors of Aurigid—shower
7	New Moon
8	Algol minimum 01.25 hrs. G.M.T.
10	Algol minimum 22.15 hrs. G.M.T.
11	Mercury in superior conjunction
13	Algol minimum 19.00 hrs. G.M.T.
15	First Quarter Moon near Mars
16	Moon near Aldebaran
20	Moon near Castor and Pollux
23	Full Moon, near Regulus
26	Moon near Spica
28	Algol minimum 03.10 hrs. G.M.T.

sky and can be seen in the vicinity of the Pleiades. Mars travels eastwards among the stars, covering a distance of about 21 degrees during the two months, and his brightness is diminishing all the time. At the end of February he will be only a little brighter than Aldebaran, and as these two are of almost the same colour they could easily be confused, if it were not for the conspicuous position of Aldebaran in the " V " of the Hyades.

Mercury and Venus are too close to the sun to be observable, and Mercury actually passes behind the sun on February 11. He is then in superior conjunction, after which he becomes, technically, an evening star, like Venus. But both of them set long before the sky becomes dark, so that it would be useless to look out for them.

Jupiter is in the area between Libra and Scorpio, and does not rise until after midnight. As the earth is approaching Jupiter, his brightness gradually increases, and during these two months it will begin to exceed that of Sirius, the brightest of the fixed stars.

Saturn is still farther east, in the constellation Sagittarius, and does not rise until about two hours before sunrise.

Meteors

During the latter parts of the nights of January 2 and 3 we may observe members of the Quadrantids, a meteor shower which produces shooting stars with particularly long tracks. They are not particularly bright, but as they move with a medium speed only, they are always fairly impressive. If it is possible to observe during the maximum activity of this shower, about 40 meteors can be counted per hour.

The Cygnids, a shower of slow, trained meteors, have a very short period of activity, on January 17, but the maximum activity cannot be observed every year, as it may occur during the daytime.

The Aurigids, on the other hand, can be seen for five nights on the average, from February 5 to 10. They are very slow meteors, and often produce fireballs, which can be heard to explode within our atmosphere.

The Fixed Stars

Once again it is the Winter constellations which dominate the sky. Most prominent among them is Orion, whom the ancients represented as a hunter with a club. The three bright stars in the middle of the constellation are his belt, from which his sword is suspended, indicated by a number of fainter stars. Orion is the only constellation which has two stars of first magnitude and these two stars are the blue-white Rigel and the reddish Betelgeuse.

If we continue along the line indicated by the belt towards the left, we come to Sirius, the Dog Star in the constellation Canis Major, which is the brightest of all fixed stars.

On the other side, also following the line indicated by Orion's belt, we come to Aldebaran,

also of the first magnitude. This is a star of a distinctly red colour, and is the main star of the constellation Taurus.

Orion lies just to one side of the Milky Way, and on the other side, but higher up in the sky, we find Gemini (The Heavenly Twins). The brightest stars in it are Castor and Pollux, the former of the second magnitude, and the latter of the first.

Between these two stars and Sirius lies the small constellation of Canis Minor, with another bright, first-magnitude star: Procyon.

Variable Stars

There are quite a number of variable stars in those parts of the heavens which are shown on our star map. The occasional observer will hardly discover that these stars differ in brightness at various times, but if we compare the brightnesses of these stars with that of others in the vicinity, and note which stars are brighter and which fainter than our variable, we can get a fairly good picture of the way in which this star's brightness alters with time.

First of all, there is α (alpha) Orionis. This has the surprisingly long period of 2,070 days, nearly six years. During such an interval of time, the brightness of this star alters from its maximum of magnitude 0.1 to the minimum of magnitude 1.2, and then back to maximum brightness again.

A star of a similar nature is η (eta) Geminorum. This has a period of 234 days, and its brightness varies between mag. 3.1 and mag. 3.9. At present its brightness is diminishing, and will reach its minimum on April 23.

A non-periodic variable is the little star 28 Tauri, in the Pleiades, which alters its brightness from mag. 4 9 to mag. 5.8.

A long-periodic variable is U Orionis. This star is just getting bright enough now to be observed with binoculars, and on April 26 it will reach its maximum of magnitude 5.4. Its minimum brightness is mag. 12.2 and its period 373 days.

There are also two bright Cepheid-variables which we can observe now. The first of these is T Monocerotis, which reaches mag. 5.8 at maximum, and mag. 6.8 at minimum. Its period is 27 days.

The other Cepheid is ζ (zeta) Geminorum. This has a period of 10.15 days, and the range of brightness is comparatively small only: 3.7 at maximum, 4.1 at minimum.

Among the eclipsing variables we can observe β (beta) Persei, better known as Algol, and the minima of this star, occurring every 2.867 days, are given in the almanack. The range of brightness is mag. 2.2-3.5

λ (lambda) Tauri is another star of exactly the same type, only the range is smaller, mag. 3.7-4.1, but its period is longer: 3.953 days.

Finally there is R Canis Majoris, which is a so-called "bright eclipsing variable." It has the extremely short period of 1.136 days, and a brightness range from mag. 5.4-6.0.

Double Stars

In the Hyades, the V-shaped open cluster of stars near Aldebaran, we find θ (theta) Tauri. This consists of two stars of mags. 3.6 and 3.9, 337″ apart, which appear as a naked eye double. Their colours, greenish white and yellowish, can be distinguished only if we view them through binoculars or a telescope.

Another naked-eye double, but more difficult to recognise as such, is σ (sigma) Tauri, which follows Aldebaran, and is somewhat to the south

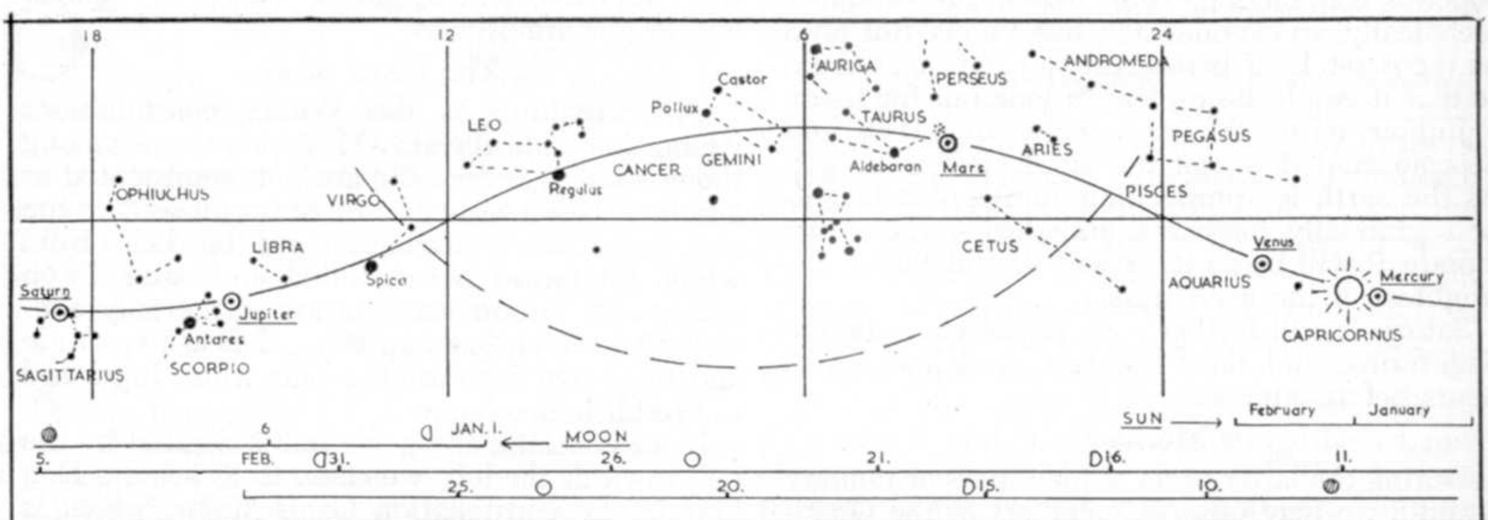


Fig. 3.—Sun, Moon and Planets during January and February, 1959. The broken arc indicates the approximate position of the horizon at 10 p.m., and the lines at the bottom of the diagram represent the movements of the sun and the moon along the ecliptic during the two months.

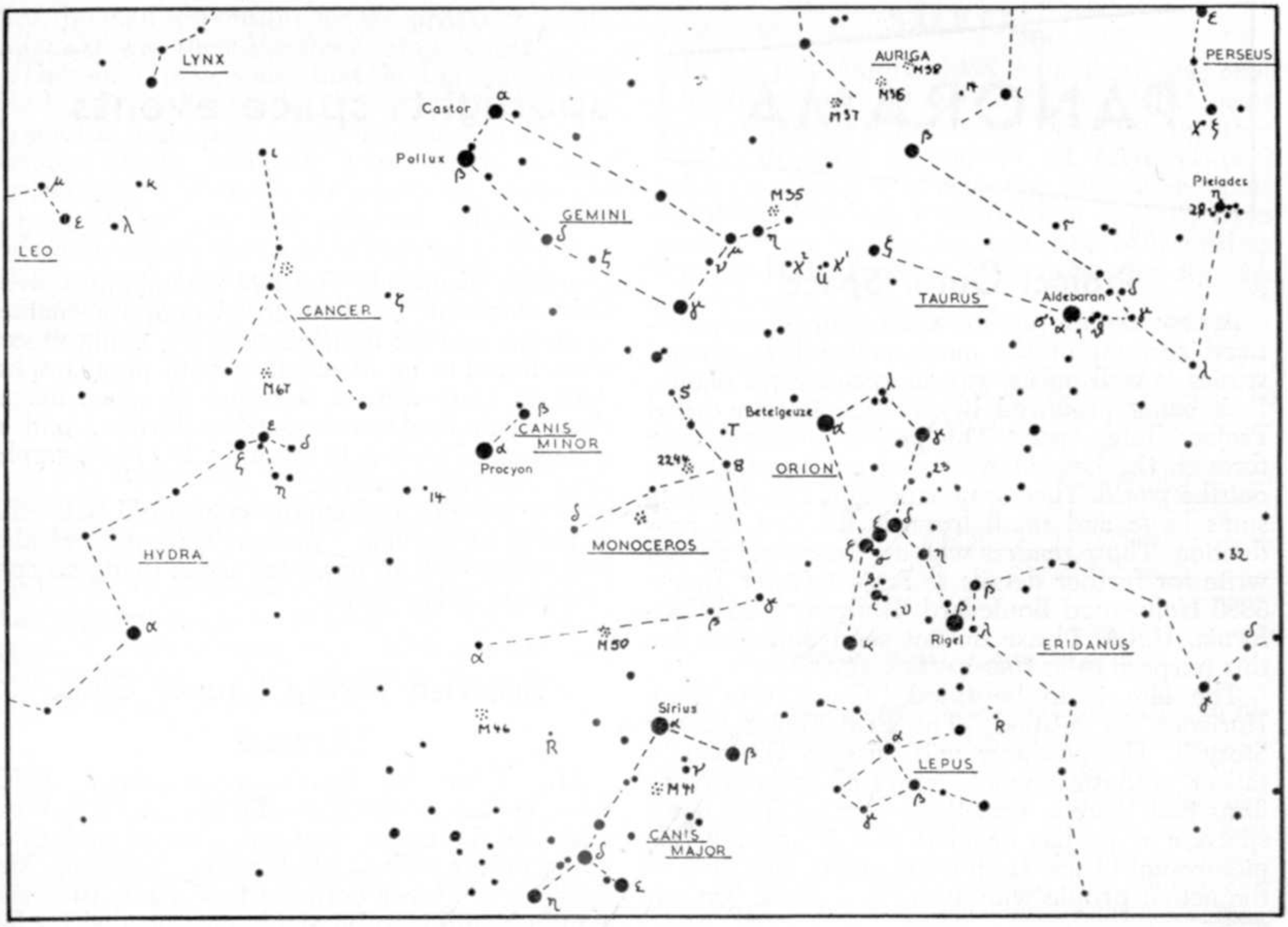


Fig. 4. The night sky during January and February, looking south, at approximately 10 p.m.

of it. This consists of two mag. 5 stars, 430″ apart.

τ (tau) Tauri is another double. A 5th mag. star with a 7th mag. companion, 63″ distant, colours white and blue.

32 Eridani is remarkable because of the striking colours, topaz and light green. The stars are of mags. 4 and 6, distance 7″.

δ (delta) Orionis, the first of the three Belt-stars, is of mag. 2 and has a mag. 7 companion, 53″ distant.

8 Monocerotis is in a beautiful field of faint stars, and is itself a double, consisting of a yellow mag. 4 star, with a blue mag. 7 companion at a distance of 13″.

ι (iota) Cancri displays the same colours, but it is easier to separate with small instruments. Mags. 4.4 and 6.5, 31″ apart.

Star Clusters and Nebulæ

The best-known cluster of stars are the Pleiades. The naked eye can see only six stars, but the telescope reveals that there are about 160 stars in this area, which has a diameter about three times that of the full moon. The stars in this cluster range in brightness from mag. 3 to mag. 14.

M 44, also called the "Beehive," lies in the constellation Cancer. It is only a little smaller than the Pleiades cluster, but the stars are fainter, ranging in magnitude from 6-17, and there are about 600 stars in it.

M 41, which lies about 4° south of Sirius, consists of about 150 stars, whose brightnesses lie between mag. 8 and mag. 11.

In the faint constellation Monoceros we find the star 12, which is surrounded by a nebulous cluster of 16 small stars, which has the designation NGC 2244.

In Gemini, at the end opposite to Castor and Pollux, lies M 35, another open cluster, just a little larger than the Full Moon, which consists of about 120 stars.

Finally, there is the gaseous nebula M 42 in Orion, around the star (theta). It can be recognised with the naked eye, but its greenish colour shows only if it is viewed through binoculars or a telescope.

PANORAMA spotlights space events

Project Outer Space

A new motion picture which will be a dramatized account of the most outstanding contact stories is well on its way to becoming a reality. It is being produced by an organisation called Project Outer Space. This picture is being made through the help of saucer enthusiasts throughout the world. They are financing it and donating sums large and small towards the cost of production. Those readers who are interested should write for further details to Project Outer Space, 5880 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28, California, U.S.A. Please do not send donations for this purpose to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

The film is to be titled "Crusade to New Horizons" (sub-titled "The Real Flying Saucer Story"). The producer will be Ron Ormond, a saucer enthusiast whose years of research confirms that there is something coming from outer space, and he has decided that in making this picture not to use Hollywood actors, but instead the actual people who have had these experiences.

Mr. Ormond is a veteran motion-picture producer and director. He is also a Colonel in the U.S.A.F. Aux. and is head of the Visual Aids Motion Picture Committee (VAMPAC).

Outstanding saucer contactees such as George Van Tassel, Dan Fry, Carl Anderson, Buck Nelson, Reinhold Schmidt and others will take part in the picture.

Thelma Holds UFO Exhibition

Attractive Miss Thelma Roberts, International UFO Observer Corps Area Investigator for Hertfordshire, successfully organised a first-rate exhibition of unidentified flying objects in the foyer of the Gaumont Cinema, St. Albans, England. The exhibition, which was free, was open to the public for a fortnight and closed on October 25, 1958.

The main feature was a model of a flying saucer, based on a photograph taken by George Adamski in California, and a photograph taken some hours later by a boy, Stephen Darbishire, in Coniston, England. The two photographs were super-imposed by Leonard Cramp, a mathematician, and the dimensions of the flying saucer were found to be identical in both photographs. Also on view were a selection of space magazines, including FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, and a collection of press-cuttings and UFO photographs from all over the world.

The exhibition happily coincided with the showing of the film "Rockets Galore" and also a Gaumont-British newsreel about flying saucers (see page 3, last issue).

Scottish Flying Saucer Club Formed

Mr. John M. Spark, International UFO Observer Corps Area Investigator for East, West and Mid Lothians, Scotland, has organised a flying saucer club in Haddington, Lothians. Mr. Spark is a saucer enthusiast of some 10 years' standing, and is to be highly commended for his enterprise over the border.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is waiting for further details about the club, but in the meantime all those interested in flying saucers in Scotland should get in touch with Mr. Spark and join his club. The address is J. M. Spark, Esq., White Lodge, West Road, Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland. Tel.: Haddington 2174. Other UFO clubs and research groups throughout the world please extend a welcome to our new Scottish club and make contact.

Queensland Flying Saucer Research Bureau

This very go-ahead organisation recently invited Mr. George Adamski out to Australia on a lecture tour, and it was this step that has triggered off the well-known saucer contactee's world tour arrangements. Mr. Desmond Judge, newly-appointed International UFO Observer Corps Area Investigator for Queensland, and a member of the QFSRB's Committee, reported

that the man responsible for the invitation to Mr. Adamski was their President, Stan Seers.

Desmond Judge states that the Bureau is forming branches all over the State. The QFSRB plan to publish a dynamic saucer magazine in the near future. Things certainly seem to be moving "down under." Congratulations to Mr. Seers and all concerned on this inspired activity. Mr. Adamski will be visiting Queensland in the year of the State's Centenary, and the QFSRB are considering the idea of putting on a State UFO Exhibition to coincide with his visit.

The Spacecrafter

A very interesting magazine called *The Spacecrafter* is published by The Spacecraft Research Association, 1350 East Mulberry, Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A. President of the Association and Editor of the magazine is Mrs. Franky G. Miller. This organisation is a non-profit one and is doing excellent work in many ways, both in producing their magazine and in presenting lecturers on various aspects of the subject.

APIS is Born

A new saucer group was inaugurated on Friday, November 21, 1958, at Olean House, Olean, New York, U.S.A. It is known as the Aerial Phenomena Investigations Society (APIS) of Western New York.

The group's Chairman is Richard Kinney, mathematics instructor at Allegany Central School. The Director is Robert Barry, who is also civil defence director for Olean and Radio Station WMNS news director.

A special committee has been formed with outstanding technical knowledge to evaluate saucer sightings—an artist to sketch the objects described; a communications specialist to be on hand in case an effort to communicate with the object is required; mathematicians to compute speed, and so on.

The Mayor of Olean, Ivers J. Norton, welcomed the formation of the Society and complimented Mr. Barry on calling it together. Mayor Norton presented Mr. Barry with a key to the city in recognition of his work in the UFO field.

Mr. Barry addressed the meeting and reviewed the history of flying saucers and showed some 45 slides of objects in the sky.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is in close touch with the new group and extends a warm welcome to Mr. Barry and his colleagues.

S.U.F.O.I.

In our July-August, 1958, issue there was considerable space devoted to Danish UFO news and to sighting reports from Denmark, together with a full-page photograph of Lieut.-Colonel Petersen looking at a map. The REVIEW has since learnt that although it quoted him correctly from various Press reports, he should be addressed as Captain H. C. Petersen. We apologise for the premature promotion.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW recently heard from Captain Petersen that his organisation has received 151 sighting reports in the last 11 months. S.U.F.O.I. operates mainly in the Jutland area. The REVIEW has received copies of their well-presented publication *UFO-NYT*, published in Danish. Denmark is really getting saucer conscious with several UFO organisations, including D.I.S.C., S.U.F.O.I. and UFO-Funen.

How You Can Help

One of our readers, who is a dentist, has in his surgery an easy chair and a table upon which he keeps several magazines, including the current number of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. He has just told us that people who sit in that chair, almost without exception, pick up our REVIEW in preference to the well-known magazines, and many exclaim that they did not know such a publication existed.

We were not surprised to learn this because new subscribers often mention that they did not know before of the REVIEW's existence and, sometimes, they ask for back numbers (of which the supply is practically exhausted).

There is little we can do to remedy this state of affairs, because we have been putting the utmost value into the REVIEW instead of spending money on advertising.

You can help by personally offering your copy of the REVIEW to your dentist, hairdresser, club secretary or doctor and we will, so long as copies are available, replace the current issue to any subscribers who have disposed of theirs in this way.

Please, however, do not anonymously leave the REVIEW in places where literature is offered for reading. To do so would offend those responsible for making literature available in that place; there would be no one to answer questions asked by readers wishing to contact someone else interested and a general impression might easily be created that would injure a subject we desire to see treated in a responsible and serious manner.

MAIL BAG

The Disc

Sir,

I would like to bring to the notice of saucer researchers the remarkable resemblance between the popular concept of a discoid UFO and the recently terrestrial designed ion-electron rocket.

I do not profess to comprehend exactly how this version of the ion rocket operates and the best guide I can give to the reader is to quote from my article "Ufology and the Ion Rocket" (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Sept.-Oct., 1958)—"Briefly, the ion rocket is a normal chemical rocket motor whose exhaust ions flow through an electrostatic field, which is created by atomically-driven generators, and are thence accelerated at anything up to the speed of light." It is, however, only fair to add that there is another version of the ion rocket which does not have a nuclear reactor as part of its power unit, but uses instead a "Beta-Emission Disc" situated at the rear of a space ship using this form of drive. The B-Emitter is a refractory disc coated with the waste products from atomic piles which emit negative electrons in the form of Beta particles which, in their turn, create an electric field, and it is through these that the chemical rocket's positive exhaust ions are accelerated.

It is of particular interest to note that while such a "rocket" unit would be in the region of 150 feet in diameter the unofficial U.S.A.F. diameter for a UFO lies between 100 and 180 feet (according to ex-U.S.A.F. personnel who are convinced of the existence of the interplanetary, or even interstellar, UFO).

I remarked in "Ufology and the Ion Rocket" that a pear-shaped object observed near Lubbock, Texas, on August 31, 1951, was in all probability a discoid UFO operating an ion motor in its base; now this possibility would appear to be even more probable than it was, under my rather limited knowledge, at that time.

It is of extreme interest to note that the final stage of the Thor Abel missile, which was launched into space on October 11 by the U.S.A.F., is in the form of a "spinning-top" 35 in. by 29 in. This sounds remarkably like a flying saucer.

W. H. WATSON,
Ashdale, Gateside Street,
West Kilbride,
Ayrshire, Scotland.

What Do You Think?

Sir,

I have read many articles concerning the method of propulsion and control of UFO's, including several fine articles in your magazine to which I subscribe. But, so far, I have not seen any direct reference to the substance of which the saucers may be made. They have been described as "silvery," "translucent," etc.

During the past twelve months my attention has been drawn casually to one word which now appears to me to be the possible answer to the material required for UFO's and which ties in with the descriptions given of the saucers in flight or hovering. The word is "beryl."

In the Bible, either Ezekiel's wheel or Elijah's "fiery chariot" was described in detail; apart from the "eyes of four" (portholes) and rainbow colours (pulsations of varying shades of a glowing light), the description states that "it was coloured as of beryl." Upon consulting the chemical dictionary I find that "Beryl" or "Beryllium" is silicate of *aluminium*, or silica of aluminium, which is either opaque or translucent.

The new Russian "solar bus" is powered by a "'solar stone" set in the roof; this stone charges batteries by means of the sun's rays, and the stone is set *at an angle* to suit the position of the sun at any time. Here, please, note the "tilting" of saucers before take-off. And the stone in the roof of this bus? The newspaper stated that it was made of "Beryllium."

Finally, last week, I read in a newspaper that scientists have discovered a material which not only acts as an insulator against radio-activity, but also stores up energy by absorbing the gamma rays. The material which they have discovered? The newspaper said it was "Beryl" or "Beryllium."

What do you think?

ERIC MILLAR,
Beverley, Foxrock,
Co. Dublin, Eire.

Adamski Confirmed

Sir,

The first attempt to make a close study of the moon although a failure has given the scientists more information on conditions outside this earth, and also shown how much the scientists have yet to learn before they venture into those regions beyond the atmosphere. It was an accepted fact only a few years ago anything that went beyond the gravitational field of this earth would keep on going and not return.

The men who are supposed to know differ on the views of the rocket "Pioneer." The Americans say that the rocket returned to the earth and was burned up in the atmosphere. The British scientists in control of the world's largest radio telescope in England are reported to say that the rocket returned but went into orbit around the earth.

Why did the rocket return after 79,000 miles? The gravity field was believed to extend not more than 1,000 miles. As the rocket was reported off course and could not have reached the gravity pull of the moon, either the mechanism went wrong thus redirecting the rocket back towards the earth before its allotted time, or the gravity field extends farther into space than was first thought.

The reported conditions found by the sputniks and American satellites and now by "Pioneer" are not new knowledge. The increased radiation activity and other conditions found in space were reported several years ago by Mr. George Adamski. Mr. Adamski also reported that we on this earth have no instruments with which to examine the conditions that surround a planet, and to obtain such valuation, means that our scientists would have to send instruments well into the ionosphere of a planet. I quote Mr. Adamski.

"While the August newsletter of the Interplanetary Foundation in Royal Oak, Michigan, states, 'it has recently been discovered by observations made by Russian Sputniks through spectroscopic studies that the earth has no oxygen in its atmosphere'. Since we know that there is oxygen in our atmosphere supporting life-forms of all kinds including human beings, this latter statement is particularly interesting. Here is verification of the information given to me by the Brothers that it is impossible to obtain an accurate reading of atmospheric conditions around any planet from outside that planet's ionosphere." If readers will obtain the book "Inside the Spaceships" by George Adamski, published in 1956, they will find confirmation of space conditions that are now reported by the satellites. Also in the book "Flying Saucers Have Landed," published in Britain in 1953, it

(Continued on cover iii, column 2)

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SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by The Editor

SECRET PLACES OF THE LION, by Dr. George Hunt Williamson. (Neville Spearman Ltd., 112 Whitfield St., London, W.1. 230 pages. 21s.)

This is a fascinating book. It is the story of the "Goodly Company," the "Wanderers"—who have volunteered to come into earthly existence to help struggling humanity in its long war-scarred and tortuous journey back to Godhood. The "Goodly Company" have reincarnated again and again through thousands of years of earth's history.

The book shows how they have come into life as Merk (from Hesperus or Venus) in Lemurian times, Osiris, Apollo, Mercury, Aton, David, Moses, Nefretiti, Tutankhamen, Leonardo da Vinci, Swedenborg, Mary Baker Eddy and others. In each life they are to be found working as a group, the author states, sometimes in unknown and obscure positions, and sometimes in more exalted roles. For the purposes of this book he deals with a particular group and of the influence the members had on the history of this world.

Man actually has to make the grade himself, but the "Goodly Company" have assisted mankind down through the years in all ages. "They would declare universal wisdom and truth at a certain period of history when man had been prepared to receive it and then they would withdraw for a time to see what man would do with the new-found knowledge."

Dr. Williamson recounts how members of the "Goodly Company" managed in times of calamity to record on clay tablets, scrolls and papyri some of the ancient wisdom, and to hide these records in tombs, catacombs, caverns and other remote recesses. These stores of universal truth will be rediscovered in the immediate years ahead. These are the Secret Places of the Lion. One of these Secret Places is already yielding its treasure—The Dead Sea Scrolls. Is it not significant, asks Dr. Williamson, that "the Scrolls were first discovered in the early part of 1947—the same year that the 'flying saucers' first made their presence known in the skies of the earth to the general public?"

Who are the "Goodly Company"? They are, the author tells us, "composed of men and women from other worlds in space and time." They work with the space people who are visiting us today.

History is rewritten in these absorbing pages, and the work is stated to be based on the "translations from very ancient manuscripts preserved in the great library of one of the world's time-honoured mystery schools. . . ."

In any case, Dr. Williamson has written in an authoritative way with conviction and with scholarship. There is a useful and comprehensive appendix containing reincarnational patterns of identities; a new chronological arrangement of biblical dates; and corrected Egyptian chronology.

This is a very unusual and significant book. It can be read with great enjoyment and I feel that the message contained within its pages is of vital importance to us all.

THE PENTAGON CASE, by Col. Victor J. Fox. (Freedom Press Inc., 520 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N.Y. 247 pages. Paper backed. $1.00.)

This is not a flying saucer book, but it is included in these columns because those who read it will learn the truth about why the public is not informed about the reality of interplanetary visitation.

There is a definite corollary between the Pentagon case and the Kearney incident, involving the Reinhold Schmidt UFO landing story at Kearney, Nebraska.

Major Wayne S. Aho, Director of Washington Saucer Intelligence, writes: "*The Pentagon Case* is a very timely book which will help the people of our time to understand the *real* threat to man and his free will."

(From page 32)

was reported that it was known that atomic radiation was affecting our atmosphere.

If any of the readers are of the opinion that no one is visiting this earth from outside, they may be interested to know that the Brazilian Air Force and government circles have recently admitted existence of such visitors, and have photographs to prove such existence. Those in charge of Air Force and Military in the U.S.A., have also publicly admitted recently the existence of J.A.N.A.P. 146 (Joint Army Navy Air, Publication number 146). Under Section 3, any pilot who gives details of genuine UFO sighting to the press or public is liable to a fine of up to $10,000 and a prison term of up to ten years. I challenge anyone to prove otherwise.

. . . Those who oppose the existence of life rely on instruments. . . . Some men's conceit will not allow them to accept such an existence. Other people who are not hindered by a one track mind say, "we believe that it is possible for intelligent life to exist elsewhere in our solar system," and refer to sightings of lights, etc., on the Moon, Mars and Venus. If anyone is interested enough to enquire they will find the odd but actual fact that not one person however well-known who is against the existence of other life, has ever made a full study of all the facts, any such facts that they cannot explain, they leave alone.

Ronald W. J. Anstee,
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Montreal,
Quebec, Canada.

LATE NEWS

SAUCERS OVER CANADA

Four Police Officers see UFO

Four policemen of Walkerton, Ontario, have reported seeing a flying saucer from two different points in Bruce County. They calculated the object hovered about three miles NE. of Paisley at about 3,500 ft. From observation points about 20 miles apart the officers compared radio descriptions of the object, first seen by P.C. Edward Johnson.

The object was predominantly white, but constantly changed to other shades. According to P.C. William Reis, the colours varied between red, green, white, mauve and blue.

Cigar several nights over Wallaceburg

A flurry of Canadian reports have been taking place in various Canadian regions. A cigar-shaped object was sighted mid-November over township of Wallaceburg, Ontario. This object was visible for exactly 57 minutes every night between 8.07 p.m. and 9.04 p.m. for several consecutive nights. Astronomers have failed to identify the object and Canadian Air Force jets have been sent up on several occasions for an interception. It is believed they may have been photographing the object. Photos have also been taken by local residents and it is hoped to publish some in our next issue.

Jets scrambled to Cigar off Labrador

A picket ship in North Atlantic, off Cartright, Labrador, reported a cigar-shaped object, and jets were scrambled to the area to investigate.

Eight Green Objects over Manitoba

Eight green objects were seen over Churchill, Manitoba, on November 24, 1958. They headed out over the Hudson Bay toward Baffin Island.

CIGAR OVER JUGOSLAVIA

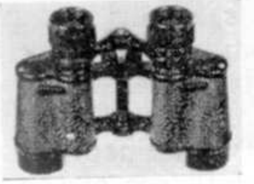
Report has just reached the REVIEW of a cigar-shaped ship over Belgrade, Jugoslavia. A total of five MIGs sent up in pursuit! Full report coming and will be published in the next issue.

EARTH'S BIGGEST SATELLITE IN ORBIT

Mr. Eisenhower announced at a White House dinner that 4-ton Atlas inter-continental missile fired from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Thursday, December 18, 1958, had gone into orbit.

When it is a question of Binoculars and Telescopes for UFO Observers consult

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA



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